



6-1837

## Jacksonville Republican | June 1837

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burnt, will be very cautious how they expose them to the fire again. The lesson, though dearly bought may be, on the whole, a profitable one. For some time at last, after the present panic is over, business will generally be conducted with prudence and moderation; speculation will be no longer an epidemic; men will not expect to make fortunes in a day, and in matter of living they will keep within their means. Happy days are in reserve for the business community, if only they can be saved from bad legislation and surplus revenues. In spite of both, affairs will adjust themselves in due time, to the required level.—*Flor. Gaz.*

With all due respect, we ask the Federal Whigs, if the veto by President Jackson of the United States Bank charter, if the removal of the Deposites, or any other of the financial measures of the late or present Administration, caused the depressed state of money and business affairs in France, described in the Foreign news which will be found in this day's paper? We further ask our astute cotemporaries, if they have not so long viewed General Jackson as the parent of all the evils of every description which beset the country, that they seriously believe the battle of New Orleans produced the mercantile convulsion in 1819; and his election to the Presidency, the Cholera in 1832! Such results are at least as probable from such causes, as that his measures during the last eight years have brought about the present deranged state of money matters.—*American Constitution.*

**Specie Circular.**—If we believe in all the melancholy disasters attributed to the specie circular, it is the most astonishing document ever penned. Its power must have been magical and supernatural. It is producing revolution and civil war in the United States. It has ruined the commerce of England, and paralysed that of France; its influence felt in Copenhagen and St. Petersburg; it has prostrated the trade of Hamburg and all the north of Germany; it has favored the cause of Don Carlos in Spain by preventing a supply of money to pay off the soldiers of the British auxiliary legion; it has created embarrassments in the commerce of the Levant and compelled the Pacha of Egypt and the Grand Sultan to dismiss their ships; it has caused numerous bankruptcies in Bombay and Madras. Its influence is admitted to be incomprehensible, and its operations secret—but if we may credit some of the newspapers and orators of the opposition, it affects every part of the civilized world—and yet dreadful as are the evils which have flowed from it, we suspect the New York committee will not be able to convince Van Buren that he ought to recall it.—*N. O. Bee.*

**A WIFE IN A THOUSAND.**—An old gentleman, somewhat famous for his tremendous tough yarns, broached one during the late pressure, which was amusing enough for its absurdity, as well as for the confident air in which he delivered it. He said he had not been pressed for money during the late years, but he was once when he was doing a large business. "One day in particular," to use the first person, "I look so terrible grim at breakfast that my wife discovered something was the matter. 'What ails you, my dear?' said she. 'Nothing,' says I. 'But there is,' says she. 'Well,' says I, 'if you will know, I have seventeen thousand dollars to pay to-day, and nothing to do with it.' 'Is that all?' says she. 'And enough too,' says I. With that she says nothing, but whips up stairs, and brings me down seventeen thousand dollars, all in the small change I had given her from time to time, to do her marketing with."

*Pickayune.*

What wise acres are the whigs. They not only insist, that all the panic, pressure and distress which are now upon us, are the consequences of General Jackson's acts, but they kindly volunteered to enlighten the mercantile community of England on the subject of their embarrassments, and to inform them that all the derangement of their business is owing to the mal-administration of public affairs on this side of the water. The merchants of Great Britain, however, have presumed to exercise an opinion in a matter which deeply interests them, and the London press has spoken on a subject which it pretends, at least, to understand. In spite of all the wise councils given them by the Whigs on this side of the water, they insist that the evil which infects the American trade has its origin in Great Britain, and that the conduct of the Government of the United States has had nothing to do with it. They pretend to know a little about their own affairs. They think they understand their own business, and the causes of its prosperity or adversity. But—if the modern whigs in this country are to be believed, the mercantile community of Great Britain are in a state of the most profound ignorance in relation to their business operations, and they must look to this side of the water for instruction on this point. The British press laughs to scorn the idea, that Gen. Jackson has produced exciting embarrassments in that country, and it must look with contempt on the efforts of political and financial carlatans here to create such an impression. It must be a great consolation to an English merchant, to tell him that he does not under-

stand his own business, that he is embarrassed, not on account of the wild spirit of speculation at home, not on account of credit extended beyond all former parallel, and all old rules of prudence, but because, God forbid! General Jackson has issued a specie circular which has had the effect of checking speculation in wild-lands in this country.—*N. Y. Times.*

### GREAT BRAIN AND RUSSIA.

*Affair of the Vixen.*  
The much talked-of affair of the *Vixen*, seized by the Russians in the Black Sea, has at length undergone a long discussion in Parliament. The subject is so important as involving the tranquility of Europe, that we have given insertions to several of the principal speeches. These will be read with all the interest they deserve, which is not a little. We have generally been of opinion that the peace of Europe was secure—that no difference existed amongst the great powers of sufficient import to disturb the general harmony that prevailed; and that in addition to a lack of inclination also. But now it would appear even from the admissions of Lord Palmerston himself, who was House—that cause does exist for war, and that England cannot much longer put off a day of settlement with Russia, without sustaining a loss of national honor. This is a painful conclusion to arrive at, and would induce us to accede to the farther delay, created for by the foreign Secretary, in the hope that the Northern Autocrat will give such explanations, and put the trade of Circassia on such a footing as will satisfy the British grounds. For an alleged violation of the Russian revenue laws, and for attempting to break a blockade. Now these two allegations appear to refute each other, for if Russia exercised the legitimate sovereignty over Circassia, why should she establish a blockade, for it would not surely be necessary to blockade her own ports. If on the other hand, Russia only considered herself at war with Circassia, and was attempting to impose revenue regulations would be illegal, until the conquest was consummated. A blockade then, and revenue jurisdiction seem in this case to be incompatible. But Russia in reality claims the sovereignty of Circassia, and derives her doubtful title from Turkey, which latter power ceded it to Russia, in the Treaty of Adrianople. Now Turkey had no right to make such a cession, because Circassia formed no part of the resisted the Ottoman assumption and maintained its independence. Russia moreover agreed with England and France, not to acquire any territory of the Porte; this treaty she broke by accepting Circassia, or rather by signing the treaty which conveyed its pretended cession. In strict honor and good faith Turkey could not give, nor Russia receive, the territory in question; and yet upon this doubtful title, with Circassia herself in arms asserting independence; is the British flag violated, British property confiscated, and Englishmen incarcerated in Muscovite dungeons.

The full enormity of the case is ably set forth in the speech of Lord Dudley Stuart, who, without reserve, branded Lord Palmerston with his want of spirit, and with scandalously trifling with the honor of England. The English spirit however is roused, for both Tories and Radicals spoke out; and their impatience is only restrained with the hope that Russia will concede to negotiation and remonstrance, what she has heretofore denied to justice.

We regret that we must conclude this article as we began it, by saying—that if Russia does not recede from her high pretensions, war must ensue, or the honor of England will be tarnished.

### FROM THE DECATUR OBSERVER.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

The President of the Branch of the Bank at Decatur, having felt it his duty to instruct the Teller of said Bank to discontinue the redemption of the notes of said Bank in specie, he has it due to himself and to the institution, to state distinctly the causes which have produced this determination. The unprecedented pecuniary embarrassment that pervades every section of our hitherto prosperous and flourishing country, thereby, and the unexpected nature of the crash that came without notice and against every expectation and anticipation, which had been or could have been formed upon the satisfactory to justify this step. But he is not willing to acknowledge the simple and unassisted operation of these causes, powerful as they are, could alone have effected this, that surrounded this Bank and its local position, exposed it so greatly to heavy runs for specie both from our neighboring States and our citizens at home. In a few weeks the land sales at Pontiac commenced and this is the nearest Bank to that point of any out of the State of Mississippi, and not only of cities of our own State but others have made arrangements to engage in that trade which they could not do without specie, and which the found most convenient to demand at the counter of this Bank, which they have done

for the last few weeks to a large and heavy amount. These heavy runs for the land sales, and the necessity of having money that would do to carry or transport to the State, for which purpose also much specie has been taken away, have produced distrust and want of confidence everywhere, the ability of this Bank to sustain itself, and has greatly increased the demand for specie and is increasing every day, until a total suspension was ascertained to be inevitable, and the only alternative left was to stop once and to secure the Bank and the people as far as could be done, or to delay until an appalling necessity compelled this unwelcome course.

Under present circumstances the total practicality of obtaining specie at this point must be and is well known to all persons in the least acquainted with the facts and had specie been more easily obtained than it is, the almost entire failure of the dealers in it to meet their engagements, would have placed beyond its power the means to command enough properly to have sustained itself. Those who hold paper of the Bank need not be apprehensive that any loss will arise thereby, for the bank will soon it is hoped be able to resume the redemption of its paper and its friends generally may rest fully satisfied that no Bank in the State or out of is in a more safe and solvent condition.

### H. GREENE, Pres't.

The directors of the branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur referring to the letter of the President, state to the Public that by a resolution of their Board, this day adopted, they approve of his course and the reasons contained therein, for in said letter and add their testimony to his, that the Bank is in a solvent condition and that no fears need be entertained of the final ability of the Bank to redeem all its paper and resume successfully its operations. It is also their hope and belief that the time is not far distant when confidence will be restored and the Bank relieved from the pressure of its embarrassments.

Decatur, May 17th. 1837.

### MOBILE, May 12.

The Public meeting held on Wednesday afternoon, was by no means an unanimous one. It was about equally divided on the subject of recommending our banks to suspend specie payment. After some animated remarks, pro and con, the question was put and decided in the affirmative. The meeting which was numerous attended, then adjourned, but the minority remained, organized, discussed, and finally adopted the following resolutions, which we had not yesterday time to insert:

1st. Resolved, That we will deeply regret any necessity which shall induce any Bank in the State, to suspend specie payment.

2d. Resolved, That a suspension of specie payment by any bank whose Charter is thereby subjected to forfeiture, is, in contemplation of law, a fraud upon the individual rights of the citizens of this State.

3d. Resolved, That the course which the Banks have pursued, in pressing collections and instituting suits against the citizens of the State, does not entitle them to the sympathies of this community only so far as is required by the general interest of the State.

4th. Resolved, That the charters of both the Mobile Bank and the Planters and Merchants Bank, would be subjected to forfeiture by a suspension of specie payment.

5th. Resolved, That the State Bank, any of its Branches would justly be subjected, by a suspension of specie payment, to damages; to the holders of their bills protested for non-payment. And that we shall consider a suspension of specie payment by any one of the Banks in this city, as an evidence that other than legitimate objects have been pursued in its course of business.

W. J. VANDEGRAFF, Ch'n.  
W. J. JONES, Sec'y.

### CRIMINAL COURT—SUICIDE.

The trial of Reynolds, accused of killing a man named Barre, which has been pending for some days, terminated yesterday by the young man shooting himself with a pistol in prison. The coroner, having been called to inspect the body, convened a jury of six citizens, assisted by Doctors Lutzberg and E. Ker. The medical gentlemen, having examined the body, declared that the ball had pierced the root of the head and the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased had voluntarily accomplished his death in this manner. The coroner's proceedings, having been transmitted to the criminal court, the verdict was recorded in its journal.

The news of the suicide spread through the city, and collected a large concourse of people in the vicinity of the jail. A strange rumor was circulated for a time among the crowd, and found some minds weak enough to receive it. "This suicide (it was said) is just a trick to snatch a culprit from man belonging to a rich and respectable family—the body ought to be identified to see if it be dead or alive." Several voices cried out, let us see the body! let us see the body! But the sheriff knew the nature and extent of his duties, and properly refused to gratify such a misplaced curiosity. He directed the corps to be put into a carriage and conveyed to the house of the

suspicious of the crowd. No act of outrage or insult, however, was offered to the public. But during the whole forenoon, the clamor continued, and the multitude concluded that because they had not been permitted by the civil power; and this some of them persisted in believing, notwithstanding the character of the sheriff and his officers, notwithstanding two respectable physicians, the coroner and six reputable citizens had all declared, after a rigid investigation, the nature of the case, and notwithstanding the mother of the deceased had appeared among the crowd in all the anguish that her situation would naturally occasion, making her way through the mass, to the prison where she fell down and fainted on the dead body of her son!!

The multitude finally dispersed in quietness.—*N. O. Bee.*

Another suicide.—One of the most esteemed

### A Proclamation.

By Clement C. Clay, Governor of Alabama.

WHEREAS, The commercial and pecuniary distress, now prevailing, and the ordinary and unprecedented—tending to the injury of the State, and the ruin of its inhabitants; and, whereas, it appears, from a special meeting of the Legislature, held at the City of Tuscaloosa, on the 1st day of June next, that a Constitutional remedy for the same may be devised and enacted; and, whereas, it is believed, that undue efforts are still being made, to impair the value of our Banks, and depreciate the value of the circulating medium, which it is hoped may be remedied, by Legislative intervention.

Now, therefore, be it known, That, I, do hereby convene the Legislature of the State of Alabama, to the City of Tuscaloosa, on the MONDAY IN JUNE NEXT; then and there to deliberate, and act upon such matters as in their wisdom, may deem necessary for the public welfare.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, at Tuscaloosa, this 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1837, and of American Independence the 61st.

By the Governor, C. C. CLAY.

T. B. TUNSTALL, Secretary of State.

From the above Proclamation, it will be seen, that Gov. Clay has, in compliance with the wishes of a considerable portion of the people of the State, determined to convene a special session of the General Assembly, on the 1st day of June next. The reasons influencing the Governor to adopt this course, are briefly specified in the Proclamation.—They are as will be seen, first, a supposition that a special session of the Legislature is desired by a large portion of the people of the State; secondly, a belief that some constitutional remedy or relief, for the unprecedented pressure now existing in commercial and financial affairs, may be devised and enacted; and thirdly, the necessity of the adoption of some measures to relieve our Banking Institutions from the severe and embarrassing situation which they are now placed in.

We suppose that the first and third of these reasons, have mainly induced the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature. It will be recollected, that in his letter to the committee, he stated that he was not then satisfied of the existence of any sufficient reasons to convene a session of the Legislature, but he was satisfied that a majority of the people of the State desired an extraordinary meeting of the Legislature, whatever might be its own opinion of the expediency of such a course, feel bound to convene it. At that time had been but few meetings of the people upon the subject, and then however, there have been several meetings held in different portions of the State; all of which have urged upon the Governor, in the warm terms, the propriety and crying necessity of a called session. These meetings have not been confined to the Southern portion of the State, where the greatest distress is supposed to be prevalent; but have been held in various counties in the middle and north Alabama. Besides these public expressions of opinion, the Governor has received numerous communications from leading men of different sections of the State, insisting on the necessity of a special meeting of the Legislature, and asserting the anxious desire of the people therefor. On the other hand, no expression of public sentiment in opposition to the convention of the Legislature, has been made. Under these circumstances, Gov. Clay has been induced to issue his proclamation for a special session; convinced that if not a majority, a large, respectable and intelligent portion of the people of the State, whose opinions, as yet unexpressed, he felt bound to respect, desire him to adopt that course.

One of the principle reasons, which has induced the Governor's course, is we suppose, the embarrassing and alarming situation, in which the Banks of our State are now placed. In consequence of the pressure, all of them have been alarmed, and compelled to contract their circulation, and indeed one of them, the Branch of the State Bank at Montgomery, have been forced to stop specie payment. This, in the present circumstances, and the evils necessarily resulting from it, have had, no doubt, a determining influence upon the Governor's course. The constitution of our State provides, that in case any bank neglects or refuses to pay on demand, any bill, note or obligations issued by it, or corporation, according to the promise expressed, it shall pay to the holder interest on the same, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the date of such demand, unless the General Assembly shall enact such suspension of specie payment; and it is also made the duty of the Legislature, to adopt such measures as they deem proper, to protect, and secure the circulation of the currency, and to declare the charter of a bank forfeited. Our statute also makes it the duty of the Governor to cause a quo warranto to be issued against the Bank, by the solicitor of the Circuit in which it is situated, and forbids the reception of its notes in payment of the public taxes or dues. These important provisions, and others demanding immediate legislative action, have, no doubt, induced the Governor to adopt the course he has taken.

We have stated the above to be, most probably the reasons that have prompted the Governor to issue his proclamation for the convening of the Legislature; and for those reasons, and others of a minor nature and importance, such as the selection of a United States Senator to fill the vacancy produced by the appointment of Mr. McKinley to the Bench of the Circuit Court of the United States, we approve his course. Our readers are aware that we do not believe the Legislature can adopt any measure that will permanently and effectually relieve the pressure in commercial and monetary affairs. We still entertain this opinion in our last number, and deeply seated for Legislative cure. They are not aware of the causes beyond their control, and which we fear, any action of theirs will tend to aggravate and increase. The only remedy will be found in the honesty, industry and economy of the people, and in an entire abstinence from speculation and overbanking. We much fear that a greater portion of the time of the called session will be spent in efforts to increase the banking capital of our State—no doubt upon the principle that "the hair of the same dog will cure the dog." We trust that the republican firmness of a majority of the Legislature will prevent this, and save our State from a system whose ruinous effects are now apparent in Mississippi. It will however be time enough to discuss upon this subject when the Legislature assembles.—*17th.*

### MEXICO.

The latest advices from this unhappy country leave the affairs of its government in an unsettled state. The Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs has drawn up, and caused to be published, an official note to our government, in which he complains of the recognition of the independence of Texas by the United States.—*Id.*

From the Louisville Journal.  
We derived from a respectable traveller the particulars of one of the most atrocious and horrible crimes that ever disgraced the annals of human man, whose name we did not learn, settled a few years ago on the Mississippi, a short distance below Randolph, on the Tennessee side. He succeeded in amassing property to the value of about \$14,000, and like most of the settlers, made a good deal of money out of the boats. This he sold at \$20 a cord, while his neighbors asked \$3. One of them came to remonstrate against his law, Clark in which he was beaten. He then went to obtain legal process against Clark, and returned with a deputy sheriff, attended by a posse of desperate villains. When they arrived at Clark's home, he was seated amongst his children, and the instantly fired on him, wounding him through his body, and putting two or three of his children down; in the midst of his cries for mercy, one of the villains fired a pistol in his mouth, killing him instantly.—They then required the settlers to sell his property to them and otherwise take his life, sold them his valuable property for \$200, and departed with his family. The sheriff was one of the purchasers.

Dates from Mexico to the 8th of April, received at the Merchant Exchange, state that Bustamante, has been unanimously elected President. He has promised the French Admiral, who is now in Mexico, every satisfaction, and will do the same to every foreigner that feels itself injured or insulted by the late forced loan imposed on complete reformation of the laws of Mexico, without the forces destined for Texas, &c.

General Bravo sent dispatches to the different reports, informing them of the capture of the Mexican brig of war by the U. S. sloop of war, and requested that all the American vessels should be detained, but the authorities would not act on this without orders from the gov-



## THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JUNE 1, 1837.

We are authorized to announce Anderson Watkins, Esq. as a candidate for the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce Hon. REUBEN CHAPMAN, as a candidate for the next Congress of the United States.

From our latest papers that all the Banks of New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, the U. S. Bank, have suspended specie payments.

Office of merchants from New York, to obtain a repeal of the Treasury Circular, and a suspension of suits on the two first mentioned objects, of suspension of suits on bonds was resented.

contemplate the self-sacrificing spirit, which characterized the patriots of the revolution, compare it with the selfish and avaricious spirit, which is now universally acknowledged to prevail in the minds of our countrymen, and we are forced to indulge some misgivings for the permanency of our republican institutions. This we are reluctant to acknowledge, not because it has been so often repeated of late, but in many instances we fear, with insincere purposes and party effect; but because we have been of a different opinion. The free institutions were placed upon a foundation as the everlasting rocks. This opinion is based upon the belief, that the deep and abiding love of liberty, which caused the revolutionary struggle, still lives in the hearts of our people, and that their active exercise, and that the love of money was the root of all evil, its blinding and perverting influence was in a degree paralyzed, when it came in contact with the powerful principle.

The power and corrupting influence of the money is great and still on the increase; we will be admitted by all intelligent men, and the times, together with the circumstances which are still transpiring furnish ample additional proof of the fact. In proof of this we need only to call to the legislatures of several of the States, for the relief of the sufferers by the late war in trade, who are acknowledged to be the wealthy classes in the Union; and hence the extraordinary exertions made for their benefit. It is a monopolizing and misguiding thirst for gain, which influences legislators and citizens, together with the violence of party spirit, which attributes all the times to wrong causes, that we apprehend.

Immediately preceding the revolutions above named, when all was prosperity and sunshine, with us who are now suffering from its effects, and whose relief such extraordinary exertions are made, and to all well informed men, that the necessity had become so enormously high, that vast numbers of mechanics and other industrious citizens, early in the towns and cities, found it extremely difficult to live; yet who ever heard of any attempts to devise measures for their relief? True, many mechanics have been and will be out of employment in consequence of the stoppage of the failure of the great money market; but if their interests have been taken account in any of the measures devised for the present time, when so many plans are suggested for the relief of the country, the few and feeble are the voices raised in favor of the measures proposed, which the statesman has declared to be the main pillar of the Republic.

Idle and for the enemies and political opponents of General Jackson to endeavor to palm the all the evils of the times upon him, when it is clear that they owe their origin to many and far different causes. This charge appears particularly unjust, when we reflect that he has waged an uncompromising war with aristocracy and banks, which many of his acknowledgments to have been the principal cause of the present distress of the country. In proportion to the increase of the power and influence of money, so will be the inequality in the distribution of justice; and to this cause might be attributed, at least some of the numerous evils, which have of late years disgraced our country. The laws of most of the States are in themselves defective, and it is only their defective administration that can be complained of; but the pitch has this arrived, that the laws have not been compared to a cobweb in which the weak are entangled, while the strong and vigorous are free. The rights and privileges of the ablest citizen should be held as sacred as those of the most exalted, and any thing having a contrary effect any legislative action which manifests favor to particular classes is a departure from the spirit of our free institutions, and the great mass of people will prize and love them less, as one by one the advantages resulting from them are weakened and destroyed. It is apparent to the most casual observer, that there is too little moral courage and firmness exercised; too little of that spirit which would present advantage, rather than establish an precedent, which under any circumstances might be justice to others less favored by fortune. The time of the revolution to which the present has compared, this nation was weak, and its citizens—its motto was "No King or Ruler." It has wrought a great change; we are now a proud and haughty people, and there is that conduct which seems to say, "In ourselves is our strength."

think the present times demand a repetition of the sentiment we have heretofore expressed in the commencement of the publication of this paper, and

also furnishes additional evidence of its correctness, namely, that it is the positive and absolute duty of every citizen to inform himself, to think and act for himself, to guard against, and disentangle himself from all undue influence, whether from the power of wealth or the fame of individuals; and to cherish that love of country in his own bosom, which would induce him to make at least a small personal sacrifice for the public good.

These remarks have been made principally to induce reflection on the subject in the minds of our readers. The points omitted having a bearing on the subject can be supplied by their reflections, and any erroneous suggestions which may have been made, are cheerfully submitted to the same corrective.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Benton County was this day held in the town of Jacksonville, the object of which was to instruct our Senator and Representative in the course they should pursue in the approaching Legislature.

The meeting was organized by calling Col. Wm. Arnold to the chair and appointing Wm. B. Martin, Esq. Sec'y.

After the object of the meeting was explained in an appropriate manner, Mr. Martin offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by a combination of circumstances hitherto unknown in our financial relations, followed by an embarrassment in our commercial transactions, threatening ruin and distress on all classes of our worthy citizens, hitherto unfeared by any section of the U. S. has induced our patriotic Executive to convene the Legislature for the relief of the citizens of the State of Alabama.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representative be and they are hereby instructed to lend their aid to any measure calculated to relieve the people from their present embarrassments, not impairing the credit of our State, its honor and dignity.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting as to the relief which the Legislature can and should afford to the citizens of this State, which were adopted nem. con.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee, to-wit: Rev. James L. Wright, E. L. Woodward, Col. John R. Clarke, John B. Pennington, Esq., Eliza Simmons, Esq., Col. B. Hollingsworth, and the Hon. C. A. Green, who after a few minutes retirement reported by J. L. Wright, Chm. the following resolutions which were adopted, to-wit:

1. Resolved, That the State should issue her Bonds for Eight Millions, dollars, to draw interest at six per cent per annum, twenty per cent of which to be paid annually, to be loaned to such as give satisfactory evidence of their necessity, by affidavit, and payment by the borrower of the Bonds to the State Bank.

2. Resolved, That said Bonds be deposited in the State Bank and its branches, to be loaned to the citizens of each county in proportion to population.

3. Resolved, That a branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama be established at Wetumpka.

4. Resolved, That our Senator and Representative be instructed to use all proper means to secure the passage by the Legislature of the above measures.

5. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Jacksonville Republican, and the Editor of the Talladega Register be also requested to publish the same.

W. B. MARTIN, Sec'y.  
May 31st, 1837.

Office of the Commercial Advertiser, New York, May 5, 3 P. M.  
Wall Street 1 o'clock.—We can readily believe that our readers must be as weary of hearing from us, daily, that commercial and money affairs are in no better condition, as we are of repeating, nevertheless, we still hold to the opinion that there is nothing to be gained by attempting to disguise the truth, and that even silence is censurable. The aspect of things to-day is still worse and worse. There is no business doing, and apparently no prospect of a change, except to more general ruin. Wall-street is thronged, but the frequenters to do but interchange anxious looks and forebodings of evil; while the marts of commerce are deserted as they were in the days of cholera. The number of failures yesterday, including some for very heavy amounts and not including many for sums comparatively trifling, is twenty-one; and the aggregate is two hundred and ninety.

Stocks.—Sales were made to-day of one hundred and ten shares of U. S. States, commencing at 104 and closing at 102, 6 per cent below the only sale yesterday; Delaware and Hudson commenced yesterday's prices; Farmers' Trust closed at 75 1-2 per cent advance; Phoenix Bank remained steady at 80, and 200 shares U. S. States, on time, sold at 101. The run upon the Mechanics' Bank has entirely ceased. No sales were made in the stock of that institution, but ten per cent more was asked than it sold for on Wednesday.

From the N. Y. Herald, May 5.  
Failures also increase. On Wednesday, twenty-seven houses, large and small, in all branches of trade, came down by the run. As yet they are not principally jobbers and foreign merchants. We have also to record the fall of twelve or fifteen more houses yesterday, among which was the old firm of J. W. Leavitt & Co. Pearl street. Their assets are \$1,000,000—their liability \$150,000, and \$150,000 part of which are in funds at the South, and cannot be got, was what they fell for. The Banks could not, or would not, aid them. The other houses are in a like condition. On further inquiry, we learn that out of the chief causes, if not the principal one, of the failure of Nevins & Co. grew out of the return of southern drafts which they had received for collection in exchange for their own notes. This is the same species of business, which was carried on to a great extent by the Josephs and St. John. The failures here and south have been so immense, that Nevins & Co. could not stand it longer, so they had to give way before the hurricane.

## LATEST ACCOUNTS.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. May 5.  
WALL STREET, 1 o'clock.  
Western money. We heard of one sale of safety fund notes made at 10 per cent.  
In stocks, it will be seen by the report of sales, that some have improved and others fallen off. U. S. States, for instance, at 98, a fall of 4 per cent, while U. S. closed at 104, and improvement of nearly the same.  
The accounts from the manufacturing towns are gloomy in the extreme. The Worcester Mass Spy, says the proprietors of the woolen factories at Clappville have determined to close their gates—350 persons will be consequently thrown out of employment.

Several other manufacturing establishments in that vicinity are also suspending operations. From the Cutlery establishment of J. Russell & Co. at Greenfield in that State, fifty workmen had been discharged.

From Connecticut, we have the news of the stoppage of two heavy manufacturing establishments—one at Willettsville, the other at West Goshen. The Litchfield paper says that failures and stoppages are taking place in all the manufacturing villages, and many workmen thrown out of employment in an utterly destitute condition.

By the stoppages recorded above, probably 600 persons are deprived of work—and yet we are told distress is only felt by the speculators!

From the N. Y. Herald.

The rapid and accumulating suspensions astonish all. During the week, as near as we can estimate, 68 large houses have failed or suspended—principally jobbers—for an amount equal to twenty millions of dollars. Their assets are estimated at 30 millions, but many believe; that owing to the derangement of business—the fall of all goods—the fall of goods—the dullness of the times not two out of ten will ever pay 100 cents on the dollar. The whole number of failures up to this day, is 303 for N. York alone, of which 98 are jobbers. Now, what amount have these 98 jobbers gone for? We should think about \$20,000,000. Who suffers? The importers. How many importers are in this city? About one hundred. So that would average them how much? Two hundred thousand dollars each. Can they stand this loss? To this question let the future reply.

## EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

Meetings of the corps editorial have already taken place in several of the States for the purpose of adopting some general regulations appertaining to their business. The subject is also agitated in several papers in this state. It is evident that some arrangement or general understanding should take place among the publishers of newspapers—for as business is now conducted, their earnings are less than those of any other set of men, where the same amount of capital is involved, and the same mental and bodily labor required—and then their earnings, according to the scale of prices fixed, by far exceed their payments. Their loss on subscriptions is very heavy. This should be remedied if possible. Prices should either be enhanced, or some mode adopted greatly reducing the now heavy discounts to which they are forced to submit. The press would be much more ably and independently conducted, if it was more liberally patronized, and more punctually paid.

Jeffersonian.

Panther Fight.—The Yazoo Miss. Register of the 18th ult. says:—"The keel boat, in ascending the Yazoo last week lay-by for the night, and about 9 o'clock while the crew were seated in the cabin, a large panther sprang in at the door and seized one of the men by the shoulder. The other three men rushed to his assistance and endeavored in vain to extricate him from the terrible jaws of the monster; one of them took up a rifle and levelled it at the panther, but missed fire; he then obtained a bowie knife and plunged it into the heart of the beast. The poor boatman was most horribly mangled, having his shoulder nearly torn off, and his body lacerated by the claws of the infuriated monster."

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of ARNOLD & CROW, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will make payment to Wm. Arnold, who is authorized to receive all dues, also pay any demands against said firm.

Wm. ARNOLD,  
JAMES CROW.  
May 22, 1837.

N. B. The Mercantile Business, will be conducted in future by Wm. Arnold alone, at the old stand, on the south side of the public square. He returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his old customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and most respectfully solicits a continuation of their favors. He will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of

## STAPLE &amp; FANCY GOODS.

Together with every other article usually kept in retail stores. His Goods are new and well selected in the city of New York; they were bought as low as Goods of the same quality have been by any other person, consequently will be sold as low. Be so good as to call and examine for yourselves.

WILLIAM ARNOLD.  
June 1st, 1837.—4f.

## Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to Walter S. Daniel deceased are respectfully requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or they will most positively find their notes and accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection, this being the last notice, as I am necessarily compelled to leave the country in a short time.

PHILIP SPANN.  
Alexandria, Ala. June 1st, 1837.—4f.

## NOTICE.

DURING my absence at the Supreme Court, Wm. M. Montgomery, Esq. will receive any business which may be tendered for my management. He will at all times be found at my office.

W. B. MARTIN.  
June 1st, 1837.—3f.

## STATE OF ALABAMA.

DEKALB COUNTY.  
TAKEN UP by Alexander Brant, one Bay Horse, about 14 hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, a scar on his neck, supposed to be occasioned by the fistula, a jump about the girth place, a scar on his back, a few gray hairs in his mane, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised by John Bert and Jesse Bynum to twenty dollars, 6th of May, 1837.

ANDREW WILSON, J. P.  
June 1st, 1837.

## J. FORNEY.

Is just receiving at his Store in Jacksonville, south side of the Public Square, a general assortment of

## DRY GOODS.

Hardware & Cutlery, Saddlery, Groceries, Hats & Shoes, Queens-Ware, Books & Stationery, Tinting Cloths, &c. &c. &c.

Carefully selected in the Northern markets, and well adapted to the wants of this section of country. For the patronage heretofore received he tender his grateful acknowledgments, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

He respectfully invites his old friends and customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves.  
Jacksonville, Ala. June 1st, 1837.

## STATE OF ALABAMA.

## DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by John Bert living at the foot of Raccoon Mountain, about seven miles from Rawlinsville, one Iron Gray Mare, four years old this Spring, both hind legs, about one of the fore feet white, some saddle spots and a star in his face; no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised by James Grays and Jesse Bynum to fifty-five dollars 6th of May, 1837.

ANDREW WILSON, J. P.  
June 1st, 1837.

## STATE OF ALABAMA.

## BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Edmund Berry, living on Muskadine Creek, a HORSE, SORREL HORSE, MULE, four years old, and appraised to forty dollars before John G. Watkins, Esq. May 6, 1837.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.  
May 11, 1837.—3f.

## STATE OF ALABAMA.

## BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by James Strin, living on the waters of Nance's Creek, a Sorrel Mare, eight years old, near fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, blaze face, and appraised to forty dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.  
May 25, 1837.—3f.

## MATTHEW J. TURNER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Having located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.  
April 27, 1837.—4f.

## INVITATION TO TRADE.

THE Subscriber would tender his sincere thanks to a liberal community for the patronage he has already received, & would therefore confidently solicit the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, to examine his new arrival of Merchandise, fresh from the Cities, consisting of

## Dry Goods.

Staple, Fancy, Clothing, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.

## Hardware &amp; Cutlery.

Sickles, Wool Cards, Bells, Brass Kettles, Spurs, Bridle Bits, Halter Chains, Chisels, Rasps, Files, Patent Butts, &c. &c.

Saddlery, Medicines, Shoes and Boots, Fine China, Ware, Tuscan & Fir Bonnets Sugar & Coffee, Hats and Caps, Tobacco & Candles, Powder & Shot, Guns, &c. &c.

With many articles well adapted to the wants of the community, all of which I will sell on liberal terms for cash, or to punctual dealers on time.  
J. M. MITCHELL.  
Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.

## BOTANIC DOCTOR.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, offers his services to the people of Jacksonville and Benton county, to practice medicine on the

## BOTANIC SYSTEM.

He has put himself to considerable trouble to become fully acquainted with the Thompsonian System of medicine—having spent considerable time with the agency at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had every opportunity of observing the proper treatment of various diseases, as well as the compounding or mixing the same. With these advantages, as well as that of practicing more or less for the last five years, in different climates, in addition to his general success in the treatment of various diseases, he feels confident he can give general satisfaction to all who may be disposed to make a trial of vegetable medicines; (for no minerals will be used) being well satisfied that all forms of disease that can be cured by any system of medicine may be cured by this, and many have been cured by this that have been pronounced incurable by the mineral practice, and without any of the evils that often follow the use of Calomel. He would therefore recommend to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, and all chronic diseases, or breast complaints, as well as all other forms of disease, to make an early application, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Relief is generally given and perfect cures have been performed, when little expectation of a recovery remained.

He has now on hand a good assortment of Medicines, and has sent on to the North for a general supply of genuine medicines; he will be able to attend promptly to any call, without laboring under the difficulty that many do, (the want of proper medicines.) His residence is in the south-western part of the town of Jacksonville, where he may always be found unless necessarily absent. Many certificates might be produced from the most respectable part of the community to shew the efficacy of the medicine; and his general success in using the same; but they are deemed unnecessary.

Feb. 11, 1837.—n4ff.

## JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

AT THIS OFFICE.

## School Notice.

We are authorized to state, on the part of those immediately interested, that the Ladies' School of this place, commenced its first course on Monday the 22d inst. And further, we are requested to say, that Miss Thompson, who takes charge of the institution, will consent to a favor, for all those Ladies, who may propose to join the classes, to enter as early in the term, as may be found convenient, as it is deemed important, to have the school fully organized as soon as possible.

## To Printers &amp; Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just connected their new Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond; Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate; Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Agate on Nonparel body; Nonparel, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Minion, Nos. 1, 2 & 3 & 4; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Bourgeois on Brevier body; Bourgeois Nos. 1, 2 & 3 & 4; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, No. 1 & 2; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Pica on English body; English No. 1 & 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five lines Pica, to twenty, 5, 7, 9 & 10 lines Pica ornamental; 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers from Pearl to seven line Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two hundred thousand metal ornaments; brass rule; leads of various thickness; Asymmetrical, Mathematical, and physical signs; metal braces and dashes three to thirty ems long Diamond and Nonparel music of various kinds; Great Primer and double Pica scripts on inclined body; Antiques; light and heavy two line letters, full face roman and italics; Nonparel, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Pica, and other blacks, Nonparel, Minion, and Brevier; Greek, Hebrew and Saxon. A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French, and Portuguese accents furnished to order; together with every other article made use of in the Printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

## CONNER &amp; COOKE,

Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y. Proprietors of newspapers printed in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement—times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice their amount of bill in type.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Jacksonville Republican.

Circumstances having rendered it impracticable to continue the publication of the "Jacksonville Register," the undersigned has determined to continue the business in this place, by publishing a Political and Miscellaneous Newspaper of the above title; designed to meet the wants, and advocate and sustain the growing interests of the people of this section of country.

A candid avowal of the future political course of the paper now proposed, will of course be expected by those disposed to patronize it; and from this avowal the publisher feels no disposition to shrink, but as the present is the closing scene of one administration, and the commencement of a new one is near at hand, a brief sketch of his past political principles, will perhaps be a sufficient index to the future. To the leading measures of the present administration he has been uniformly friendly, and voted for the present Chief Magistrate at the only election in which his age entitled him to vote. At the last Presidential election, he voted for Martin Van Buren, under an honest conviction, that he would not disappoint the expectations he had given his friends reason to entertain; and that he would administer the government upon those republican principles, under which our country has arrived at the present unprecedented state of prosperity. Should these expectations prove to be well founded, he will at all times take pleasure in manifesting his approval of the administration.

With respect to State policy, this paper will, upon all suitable occasions, advocate the important interests of education and internal improvement, and such other topics as may from time to time be proposed, calculated to advance the happiness and prosperity of the State.

Temperate and well written communications, favoring any political doctrine, will be cheerfully inserted in the paper; at the same time its columns will be vigilantly guarded against personal invective and abuse. A portion of its columns will be occupied with the news of the day, both foreign and domestic; Agricultural and Commercial information; Essays on literary, scientific, and moral subjects; biographical and historical sketches; the latest improvements in the mechanic arts; and in short, whatever can be procured and published, calculated to amuse, interest or instruct.

The publisher is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in an undertaking in which he must endeavor to please such a variety of tastes as is to be found in any community, and also his having to rely more on his long practical experience in the printing business, than any uncommon advantages either of talent or education. He hopes, however, that this experience, together with an untiring zeal to promote all the great interests of society, according to his best judgment and ability, will insure him that liberal patronage, which is certainly the individual interest of every good citizen to afford, to a respectable and well conducted printing establishment.

J. F. GRANT.

## CONDITIONS.

THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Thursday, on a large imperial sheet, good paper, at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance.

## BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.



## AN INCIDENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

There cannot be a more striking illustration of the vast advantages of steam than the astonishing improvement which has taken place, in the navigation of the Mississippi, the great Father of Waters, since its application by Fulton, to propelling vessels. The communication between New Orleans and the upper country, was effected principally by keel-boats, and the crew made use of sails, oars, and poles, according to circumstances, to urge them on the way. The passage up the river, now performed at ease in a few days, was long, dreary and laborious, and by no means unattended with danger. The banks of the river were not unfrequently infested with bands of hostile savages, or white free-booters, who, exiled from civilized society, adopted the odious calling of preying upon their fellow-men. And many a dark and bloody deed of piracy has been committed on these banks, which will never be revealed. Judge Hall, in his Sketches of the West, gives a following interesting description of an incident which took place on the Mississippi, at the period to which we allude.

In the spring of 1837, a barge belonging to Mr. Beausoliel, had started from New Orleans, richly laden with merchandise, for St. Louis. As she approached the Cottonwood creek, a breeze sprung up, and bore her swiftly by. This the robbers perceived, and immediately despatched a company of men up the river for the purpose of heading the barge. The maneuver was effected in the course of two days, at an island, which has since been called Beausoliel's island. The barge had just put ashore—the robbers boarded, and ordered the crew to return down. The men were disarmed, and she was soon under way. Mr. Beausoliel, grieved at the loss of his property, and the fate of many others that had preceded it, but for the heroic daring of a negro, who was one of the crew. Cacasotte, the negro, was a man rather under the ordinary height, very slender in person, but of uncommon strength and activity. The color of his skin and the curl of his hair, alone told that he was a negro, for the peculiar characteristics of his race had given place to what might be termed beauty. His forehead was finely moulded, his eyes small, sparkling as those of a serpent, his nose aquiline, his lips of a proper thickness; in fact, the whole appearance of the man, joined to his known character for shrewdness and courage, seemed to indicate, that, under better circumstances, he might have been conspicuous in the history of nations. Cacasotte, as barge, began to make every demonstration of the controllable joy. He danced, sang, laughed, and induced his captors to believe that they had liberated him from irksome slavery, and that his actions were the ebullitions of pleasure. His constant attentions to their smallest wants, and his watchful eye on the other prisoners, they permitted him to roam through the vessel unmolested and unwatched. This was the state of things that the negro desired; he seized the first opportunity to rid him of the dangerous intruders. He laid his plan before his master, who after a great deal of hesitation, acceded to it. Cacasotte then spoke to two of the crew, likewise negroes, and engaged them in the conspiracy. Cacasotte was cook, and it was agreed between him and his fellow-conspirators, that the signal for dinner should be the signal for action. The hour of dinner at length arrived. The robbers assembled in considerable numbers on the deck, and stationed themselves at every rising of the men. Cacasotte went among them with the most unconcerned look and demeanor imaginable. As soon as he perceived that the conspirators had taken the stations he had assigned them, he took his position at the bow of the boat, near one of the robbers, a stout, Herculean man, who was armed cap-a-pie. Every thing being arranged to his satisfaction, Cacasotte gave the preconcerted signal, and immediately the robber near him was struggling in the water. With the speed of lightning, he went from one robber to another, and in less than three minutes, he had thrown fourteen of them overboard. Then seizing an oar, he struck on the head those who attempted to save themselves by grappling the running boards, then shot with the muskets that had been dropped on deck, those who swam away. In the mean time the other conspirators were not idle, but did almost as much execution as their leader. The deck was soon cleared, and the robbers, that remained below, were too few in number to offer any resistance.

Having got rid of his troublesome visitors, Mr. Beausoliel deemed it prudent to return to New Orleans. This he accordingly did, taking care to keep the opposite side of the river. He reached New Orleans, and gave an account of his capture and liberation to the governor, who thereupon issued an order, that the boats bound for St. Louis in the following spring, should all go in company, to afford mutual assistance in case of necessity. With swiftness, and ten keel-boats, each provided with swivels, and their respective crews well-armed, took their departure from New Orleans, determined, if possible, to destroy the nest of robbers. When they neared the Cottonwood creek, the foremost boat perceived several men near the shore, among the trees. The anchor was dropped, and she waited until the other boats should come up. In a few moments they appeared, and a consultation was held, in which it was determined that a sufficient number of men should remain on board, while the others should proceed on shore to attack the robbers. The boats were rowed to shore in a line, and those appointed for that purpose, landed and began to search the island in quest of the robbers, but in vain! They had disappeared. Three or four flatboats were found in a bend of the creek, laden with all kinds of valuable merchandise—the fruits of their depredations. A long low hut was discovered—the dwelling of the robbers—in which were stored away numerous cases of guns, destined for the fur trade, ammunition, and provisions of all kinds. The greater part of these things were put on board the boats, and restored to their respective owners at St. Louis.

This proceeding had the effect of dispersing the robbers; for they were never after heard of. The arrival of ten barges together at St. Louis, was an unusual spectacle, and the year 1788 has ever since been called the year of the ten boats.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Letters from Guatemala to the 22d of February, state that a revolution had broken out in the city of Leon, province of Nicaragua, and that the chiefs, all the ministers and half of the members of the assembly had been shot by revolutionists. Affairs were a most discouraging aspect, and fears were entertained that the revolutionary movement might reach the other provinces.

## EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENT.

The public are aware that Mr. Andrew Cross has been recently pursuing a series of researches into the process of crystallization by means of his galvanic batteries, and that he has made discoveries which have thrown quite a new light upon science. Some weeks ago he prepared a siliceous fluid for the purpose of crystallization. He water to pulverize it. The siliceous, thus reduced, was saturated to excess with muriatic acid. The mixture was placed in a jar—a piece of flannel was suspended in it, one end of which extended over the side, and thus, by capillary attraction, the liquor was slowly filtered, fell into a funnel, and Vesuvius, upon which were laid the two wires connected with either pole of the battery. We should state that the iron stone had been previously heated to a white heat, so that no germs of life could have existed upon it. Mr. Cross made his daily observations of the wires to discover the beginning of the process of crystallization. On the 14th day he saw some small white specks upon the stone. Four days afterwards they had elongated, and were incipient crystals. Great was his surprise on the 22nd day to find eight legs projecting from each of these white bodies; still he could not believe that they were living beings. But on the 26th day his surprise was complete; there could be no doubt, they moved, they fed, they were perfect insects. Eighteen or twenty of them were perfect. Many persons have seen them, but there is no record of such an insect. It is in form like a mite. It has eight legs, four bristly. Its motions are visible to the naked eye—its color is gray—its substance is pulpy. It appears to feed upon the siliceous particles in the fluid. The most extraordinary circumstance in this insect lives and thrives. The acid instantly destroys every other living being. But a second trial has confirmed the fact beyond a doubt. Another portion of siliceous was prepared in the same manner, and reduced to a gelatinous form, but without acid. A coil of silver was suspended in it, from one of the poles of the battery, and the other pole was immersed, so as to send through the mass an incessant stream of the electric fluid. About three weeks afterwards Mr. Cross examined the poles, to search for crystals, and in one of the coils of wire he found one of these strange insects. This proves that it is produced from the siliceous, and not from the acid. Mr. Cross, with his usual modesty, has contented himself with stating the fact, without attempting to account for it. He is in correspondence with Professor Buckland upon the explanation, which it will be for future observers, by repeated experiments, to confirm. We should state, that the insects were principally found at the negative pole of the battery. A German naturalist has recently discovered that siliceous and other rocks are chiefly composed of the remains of insects. May not the germs of some of them, released from their prison house, and placed in a position favorable to the development of vitality, have sprung to life after a sleep of thousands of years?

THE MOUNTAIN DOCTOR.—A wealthy farmer, much affected with hypochondria, came to Langeby to consult Michael Scrupatch, better known by the appellation of the Mountain Doctor. He had seven devils in my belly, said he. No fewer than seven. There are more than seven, replied the Doctor, with the utmost gravity; you will count them right you will find. After questioning the patient concerning his case, he promised to cure him in eight days, if he would come to him in eight days, during which time he would each day rid him of one of his troubles. But, added he, as the last will be more obstinate and difficult to expel than the others, I agreed to these terms, the bargain was struck. The Doctor impressing upon all present the necessity of secrecy, promised to give the nine lous'ors to the poor of the parish. Next morning, placed near a kind of machine, which he had never seen before, by which means he received an electric shock. The farmer roared out lustily. There goes one! said the Doctor with the utmost gravity. Next day the same operation was repeated; the farmer bellowed as before, and the Doctor coolly remarked, "Another is off!" In this manner he proceeded to the seventh. When he was preparing to attack the last, Scrupatch reminded his patient that he now had need of all the courage he was the captain of the gang, than any of the others. The shock was at this time so strong, as to extend the demoniac on the floor. "Now are they gone!" said the Doctor, and ordered the farmer to be put to bed. On recovering himself, the latter declared he was completely cured; he paid the nine lous'ors with abundance of thanks, and returned in the best spirits to the village. —Morning Star.

A CURIOUS ACCIDENT happened on the turnpike in Chelsea, on Saturday. As a large wagon, loaded with chairs, beds and other household furniture, was proceeding on the road, it was observed to be on fire. In a few seconds before even herself, the wagon could extricate flames and danger, and all were enveloped in a time to look on. Before the driver had hard off and thrown the side of the road, coming so rapidly that it was found necessary to ring the bells, alarm the inhabitants and get out the engines to put out the fire. It appeared, on examination, that there were some friction-matches, as they are called, in a draw of a bureau, or chest, among the furniture, and the motion of the wagon had produced ignition, and fire was thus communicated to the load. —Gloucester Democrat.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.—On the 4th inst. a child of Mr. John D. Watts of this city, about 4 years old, unknown to any one, fell into a well, over which some boards had been placed. Privately, one of the boards fell below the child, into the water, which was seven feet deep. The little sufferer lay on its back, upon this calling for help, and was in the water half an hour before it was discovered by some children. When hoisted but was soon restored.

Many persons ask, "What shall we do with it?" when we persuade them, to abandon an ardent spirit house of an innkeeper of our acquaintance was very different methods, but could not destroy them; at length he thought of the effect of ardent spirits upon his two-legged customers; and he resolved to make an experiment. Accordingly he prepared a pan of black strap and waited the event. The next morning he found fourteen large rats lying

helpless round the pan. It is needless to add, he pursued this device until his house was cleared of rats and mice.

An old fellow named Jenkins, died lately at Louisville, aged 77. He had lost his mental faculties, and lived for many years upon charity. Among his effects were found \$3485, in U. S. Bank notes.

MR. CALHOUN.—The Washington Reformer contradicts the rumour in relation to Mr. Calhoun's intent on to locate himself in Texas, and says he does not contemplate leaving South Carolina.

The subscription to the "Censor," a small paper published at Vera Cruz, is \$35 per annum.

Extract of a letter dated Lima, Jan. 17th, 1837. "Peru and Chili are on the eve of going to war on account of some political differences, and even now the Chilians have a blockading squadron lying in Callao, but as yet they have not molested neutral vessels, allowing them to enter and depart."

THE PRECIOUS METALS.—We are informed that a manufacturing establishment in this city, during the past year, melted upwards of one hundred thousand dollars worth of silver coin for the manufacture of silver ware. This bears no comparison to the quantity of gold abstracted from the currency for the manufacture of gold ornaments. —N. Y. Trans.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A young woman, named Rebecca Walker, whose parents reside at Crowland, died on the 21st inst. after remaining in a state of asphyxia for nine weeks. She became insensible and apparently dead, and it was only on the closest inspection it could be perceived that she breathed. During this time nothing was administered to her but a spoonful of water occasionally. On a post mortem examination her heart was found to be of the size of a chicken's. —Lincolnshire Chronicle.

Lucy Waller, Complainant, vs. John Waller, Respondent, IN CHANCERY. CAME the Complainant by her Attorney in open Court, and it being shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State.—It is ordered by the court that publication be made for four weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, that the defendant plead answer or demur by the next term of this court, or this bill will be taken as confessed. A true copy from the minutes. Attest: JAMES CROW, Clerk C. C. May 25, 1837.

**Planter's Hotel.**  
WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.  
J. D. HYNPREYVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House recently occupied by L. J. Brad Company, either transient or permanent. As his market affords, and his Stables with plenty of provender, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. March 30, 1837.—3m.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Register, will publish the above notice 3 months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

**NOTICE.**  
The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately settled in Jacksonville, and is now carrying on the

**TAILORING BUSINESS,**  
On the south-east corner of the square, opposite Judge Penland's Hotel. He pledges himself to keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the North and East, and will shortly be able to wait on his customers at the shortest notice. He has likewise in the front room of his shop, a number of articles for sale containing

**FAMILY GROCERIES,**  
Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco, Raisins, &c. &c.  
THOMAS FAYETTE.  
March 23, 1836.—tf.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
THE undersigned will offer for sale on the 15th of July next at his residence a Tract of Land containing fifty or sixty acres, twelve of which are cleared and fit for cultivation. The place is well improved, lying on Cane Creek, on the road from Mallory's Mill to Robinson's bridge, 12 miles from Mallory's Mill. At the same time and place he will sell all his stock, consisting of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—A credit until the first of November next will be given—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.  
GEORGE W. BAGBY.  
March 11th, 1837.—n8-6t.

**WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
Having settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality. His office is in Jacksonville.

**Medical School of Flora.**  
Seize upon the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground, Among your friends among your foes; The plant's divine where'er it grows. As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in the remedies by many years' experience; in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Colleges, and all the fruitless experience of Medicine; with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of the Almighty. The labours of man may perish; for like him, they are often vanity and lies; but the do-

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course, he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark" a "scheme of learned quackery" (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell of Ohio, a physician and the learned and venerable Dr. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Cambridge, Mass., took at Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of rectifying the medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending legions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the awful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, sud-den failure of strength, as if just dying, violent shaking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death." "These maladies" continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance. The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, upon the defects and disasters of the Medical School, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often five, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, which would be able to remove all the diseases of the human body, but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed some remedy for all the maladies of man, which a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

**DR. ELLISON & BYRS**  
HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis Store), and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, the Botanic System, and will treat all cases confided to their care, to the best of their skill and ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been engaged for the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practised in the City of Columbus, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas, a man from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense. Dr. Byrs was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

Drs. ELLISON & BYRS will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh

**Genuine Botanic Medicine,** for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, the best works on Anatomy, the Theory and Practice of Chemistry, Botany, and collection of Dutch and Indian Medicines. Also a For the accommodation of those living at a distance, the several counties on the following days, viz: first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same month; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth day, at Jesse Benton's, Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Diggins' Montevallo; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs, at John Cunningham's, and on the ninth day, at Harpersville; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, McLeary's in Talladega County; and on the twelfth day, at Martin's, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; and on the thirteenth day, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega County; on the sixteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton County; on the seventeenth day, at Wm. T. Givens, Alexandria; and on the eighteenth day, at Col. John Turner's, at Williamson Todd's, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all

the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing. All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala. Fits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must board convenient to their office.

## CERTIFICATES.

**GEORGIA, DeKalb County.**  
I do hereby certify, that something I was reattacked with what the Physicians called a disease of the Liver, that in a few hours I was in a state of insupportable pain, and in a few days the seat of the disease was broken up, and two weeks thereafter, I was my business, and I can safely say that in 2 weeks I did in six months with the same disease in an attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician.  
JOHN STEPHENS.

**GEORGIA, DeKalb County.**  
This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I, my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very bad condition she lay confined, and in this condition, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who arrived more than 24 hours, and the third day she was did in six months with the same disease in an attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician.  
JAMES DIAMOND.

**GEORGIA, DeKalb County.**  
I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with pains, first in her legs, which in a few days became general throughout the whole of her body, she was unable to turn herself, and she was a case of the most inveterate disease I ever witnessed. In this condition Dr. Buys was called to attend her, and in two days she was able to walk the house; and in 4 days she was entirely freed from pain and soon in health as formerly.  
JAMES DIAMOND.

**GEORGIA, DeKalb County.**  
For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify, that my brother was afflicted with what the Physicians called Hepatitis, or liver complaint. I was a medical aid, and attended him regularly for several months, under whose treatment he continued to live (in S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys, who was much swollen, and without the colour of his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, and is in good health as any man. Given under my hand, this 10th day of May, 1833.  
JOHN MCWILLIAMS.

**GEORGIA, Muscogee County.**  
I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. Ellison, was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army, on the 13th day after he was attacked, a regular doctor was called to attend him, who did so regularly, but he continued to grow worse all the time, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called him, when I very little expected him to survive, and the use of the means employed, yet sum Ellison first prescribed for him, and he is now in health, and is now in the enjoyment of comfortable life.  
WILLIAM D. LUGAN.

**Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th 1833.**  
This may certify that I have recently employed Dr. Z. Ellison in my family in a case of a long-standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure of two of the Regular Physicians of Columbus had failed to do.  
WILLIAM D. LUGAN.

**Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th 1833.**  
To all whom it may concern, I take this method to make known to the public, that I have been very much afflicted with a settled pain and soreness in my breast and head, in so much that he became pale, emaciated, and for the last four years he has been unable to perform his business, and he has been entirely unable for any kind of business, perspiration, and I am now happy to testify, that he is in health, and the use of the means, in a disease for the last month.  
JONATHAN REEDER.

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JONATHAN REEDER.

**BLANK DEEDS.**  
For sale at this Office.



# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1837.

NO. 21.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY J. F. GRANT.  
In advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the subscription received for less than one year in advance; and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

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For 24576 lines or more, \$4096.00 for the first week, and 2048.00 for each continuance. For 49152 lines or more, \$8192.00 for the first week, and 4096.00 for each continuance. For 98304 lines or more, \$16384.00 for the first week, and 8192.00 for each continuance. For 196608 lines or more, \$32768.00 for the first week, and 16384.00 for each continuance. For 393216 lines or more, \$65536.00 for the first week, and 32768.00 for each continuance. For 786432 lines or more, \$131072.00 for the first week, and 65536.00 for each continuance. For 1572864 lines or more, \$262144.00 for the first week, and 131072.00 for each continuance. For 3145728 lines or more, \$524288.00 for the first week, and 262144.00 for each continuance. For 6291456 lines or more, \$1048576.00 for the first week, and 524288.00 for each continuance. For 12582912 lines or more, \$2097152.00 for the first week, and 1048576.00 for each continuance. For 25165824 lines or more, \$4194304.00 for the first week, and 2097152.00 for each continuance. For 50331648 lines or more, \$8388608.00 for the first week, and 4194304.00 for each continuance. For 100663296 lines or more, \$16777216.00 for the first week, and 8388608.00 for each continuance. For 201326592 lines or more, \$33554432.00 for the first week, and 16777216.00 for each continuance. For 402653184 lines or more, \$67108864.00 for the first week, and 33554432.00 for each continuance. For 805306368 lines or more, \$134217728.00 for the first week, and 67108864.00 for each continuance. For 1610612736 lines or more, \$268435456.00 for the first week, and 134217728.00 for each continuance. For 3221225472 lines or more, \$536870912.00 for the first week, and 268435456.00 for each continuance. For 6442450944 lines or more, \$1073741824.00 for the first week, and 536870912.00 for each continuance. For 12884901888 lines or more, \$2147483648.00 for the first week, and 1073741824.00 for each continuance. For 25769803776 lines or more, \$4294967296.00 for the first week, and 2147483648.00 for each continuance. For 51539607552 lines or more, \$8589934592.00 for the first week, and 4294967296.00 for each continuance. For 103079215104 lines or more, \$17179869184.00 for the first week, and 8589934592.00 for each continuance. For 206158430208 lines or more, \$34359738368.00 for the first week, and 17179869184.00 for each continuance. For 412316860416 lines or more, \$68719476736.00 for the first week, and 34359738368.00 for each continuance. For 824633720832 lines or more, \$137438953472.00 for the first week, and 68719476736.00 for each continuance. For 1649267441664 lines or more, \$274877906944.00 for the first week, and 137438953472.00 for each continuance. For 3298534883328 lines or more, \$549755813888.00 for the first week, and 274877906944.00 for each continuance. For 6597069766656 lines or more, \$1099511627776.00 for the first week, and 549755813888.00 for each continuance. For 13194139533312 lines or more, \$2199023255552.00 for the first week, and 1099511627776.00 for each continuance. For 26388279066624 lines or more, \$4398046511104.00 for the first week, and 2199023255552.00 for each continuance. For 52776558133248 lines or more, \$8796093022208.00 for the first week, and 4398046511104.00 for each continuance. For 105553116266496 lines or more, \$17592186044416.00 for the first week, and 8796093022208.00 for each continuance. For 211106232532992 lines or more, \$35184372088832.00 for the first week, and 17592186044416.00 for each continuance. For 422212465065984 lines or more, \$70368744177664.00 for the first week, and 35184372088832.00 for each continuance. For 844424930131968 lines or more, \$140737488355328.00 for the first week, and 70368744177664.00 for each continuance. For 1688849860263936 lines or more, \$281474976710656.00 for the first week, and 140737488355328.00 for each continuance. For 3377699720527872 lines or more, \$562949953421312.00 for the first week, and 281474976710656.00 for each continuance. For 6755399441055744 lines or more, \$1125899906842624.00 for the first week, and 562949953421312.00 for each continuance. For 13510798882111488 lines or more, \$2251799813685248.00 for the first week, and 1125899906842624.00 for each continuance. For 27021597764222976 lines or more, \$4503599627370496.00 for the first week, and 2251799813685248.00 for each continuance. For 54043195528445952 lines or more, \$9007199254740992.00 for the first week, and 4503599627370496.00 for each continuance. For 108086391056891904 lines or more, \$18014398509481984.00 for the first week, and 9007199254740992.00 for each continuance. For 216172782113783808 lines or more, \$36028797018963968.00 for the first week, and 18014398509481984.00 for each continuance. For 432345564227567616 lines or more, \$72057594037927936.00 for the first week, and 36028797018963968.00 for each continuance. For 864691128455135232 lines or more, \$144115188075855872.00 for the first week, and 72057594037927936.00 for each continuance. For 1729382256910270464 lines or more, \$288230376151711744.00 for the first week, and 144115188075855872.00 for each continuance. For 3458764513820540928 lines or more, \$576460752303423488.00 for the first week, and 288230376151711744.00 for each continuance. For 6917529027641081856 lines or more, \$1152921504606846976.00 for the first week, and 576460752303423488.00 for each continuance. For 13835058055282163712 lines or more, \$2305843009213693952.00 for the first week, and 1152921504606846976.00 for each continuance. For 27670116110564327424 lines or more, \$4611686018427387904.00 for the first week, and 2305843009213693952.00 for each continuance. For 55340232221128654848 lines or more, \$9223372036854775808.00 for the first week, and 4611686018427387904.00 for each continuance. For 110680464442257309696 lines or more, \$18446744073709551616.00 for the first week, and 9223372036854775808.00 for each continuance. For 221360928884514619392 lines or more, \$36893488147419103232.00 for the first week, and 18446744073709551616.00 for each continuance. For 442721857769029238784 lines or more, \$73786976294838206464.00 for the first week, and 36893488147419103232.00 for each continuance. For 885443715538058477568 lines or more, \$147573952589676412928.00 for the first week, and 73786976294838206464.00 for each continuance. For 1770887431076116955136 lines or more, \$295147905179352825856.00 for the first week, and 147573952589676412928.00 for each continuance. For 3541774862152233910272 lines or more, \$590295810358705651712.00 for the first week, and 295147905179352825856.00 for each continuance. For 7083549724304467820544 lines or more, \$1180591620717411303424.00 for the first week, and 590295810358705651712.00 for each continuance. For 14167099448608935641088 lines or more, \$2361183241434822606848.00 for the first week, and 1180591620717411303424.00 for each continuance. For 28334198897217871282176 lines or more, \$4722366482869645213696.00 for the first week, and 2361183241434822606848.00 for each continuance. For 56668397794435742564352 lines or more, \$9444732965739290427392.00 for the first week, and 4722366482869645213696.00 for each continuance. For 113336795588871485128704 lines or more, \$18889465931478580854784.00 for the first week, and 9444732965739290427392.00 for each continuance. For 226673591177742970257408 lines or more, \$37778931862957161709568.00 for the first week, and 18889465931478580854784.00 for each continuance. For 453347182355485940514816 lines or more, \$75557863725914323419136.00 for the first week, and 37778931862957161709568.00 for each continuance. For 906694364710971881029632 lines or more, \$151115727451828646838272.00 for the first week, and 75557863725914323419136.00 for each continuance. For 1813388729421943762059264 lines or more, \$302231454903657293676544.00 for the first week, and 151115727451828646838272.00 for each continuance. For 3626777458843887524118528 lines or more, \$604462909807314587353088.00 for the first week, and 302231454903657293676544.00 for each continuance. For 7253554917687775048237056 lines or more, \$1208925819614629174706176.00 for the first week, and 604462909807314587353088.00 for each continuance. For 14507109835375550096474112 lines or more, \$2417851639229258349412352.00 for the first week, and 1208925819614629174706176.00 for each continuance. For 29014219670751100192948224 lines or more, \$4835703278458516698824704.00 for the first week, and 2417851639229258349412352.00 for each continuance. For 58028439341502200385896448 lines or more, \$9671406556917033397649408.00 for the first week, and 4835703278458516698824704.00 for each continuance. For 11605687868300440077179296 lines or more, \$19342813113834066795298816.00 for the first week, and 9671406556917033397649408.00 for each continuance. For 23211375736600880154358592 lines or more, \$38685626227668133590597632.00 for the first week, and 19342813113834066795298816.00 for each continuance. For 46422751473201760308717184 lines or more, \$77371252455336267181195264.00 for the first week, and 38685626227668133590597632.00 for each continuance. For 92845502946403520617434368 lines or more, \$154742504910672534362390528.00 for the first week, and 77371252455336267181195264.00 for each continuance. For 185691005892807041234868736 lines or more, \$309485009821345068724781056.00 for the first week, and 154742504910672534362390528.00 for each continuance. For 371382011785614082469737472 lines or more, \$618970019642690137449562112.00 for the first week, and 309485009821345068724781056.00 for each continuance. For 742764023571228164939474944 lines or more, \$1237940039285380274899124224.00 for the first week, and 618970019642690137449562112.00 for each continuance. For 1485528047142456329878949888 lines or more, \$2475880078570760549798248448.00 for the first week, and 1237940039285380274899124224.00 for each continuance. For 2971056094284912659757899776 lines or more, \$4951760157141521099596496896.00 for the first week, and 2475880078570760549798248448.00 for each continuance. For 5942112188569825319515799552 lines or more, \$9903520314283042199192993792.00 for the first week, and 4951760157141521099596496896.00 for each continuance. For 11884224377139650639031599104 lines or more, \$19807040628566084398385987584.00 for the first week, and 9903520314283042199192993792.00 for each continuance. For 23768448754279301278063198208 lines or more, \$39614081257132168796771975168.00 for the first week, and 19807040628566084398385987584.00 for each continuance. For 47536897508558602556126396416 lines or more, \$79228162514264337593543950336.00 for the first week, and 39614081257132168796771975168.00 for each continuance. For 95073795017117205112252792832 lines or more, \$158456325028528675187087900672.00 for the first week, and 79228162514264337593543950336.00 for each continuance. For 190147590034234410224505585664 lines or more, \$316912650057057350374175801344.00 for the first week, and 158456325028528675187087900672.00 for each continuance. For 380295180068468820449011171328 lines or more, \$633825300114114700748351602688.00 for the first week, and 316912650057057350374175801344.00 for each continuance. For 760590360136937640898022342656 lines or more, \$1267650600228229401496703205376.00 for the first week, and 633825300114114700748351602688.00 for each continuance. For 1521180720273875281796044685312 lines or more, \$2535301200456458802993406410752.00 for the first week, and 1267650600228229401496703205376.00 for each continuance. For 3042361440547750563592089370624 lines or more, \$5070602400912917605986812821504.00 for the first week, and 2535301200456458802993406410752.00 for each continuance. For 6084722881095501127184178741248 lines or more, \$10141204801825835211973625643008.00 for the first week, and 5070602400912917605986812821504.00 for each continuance. For 12169445762191002254368357482496 lines or more, \$20282409603651670423947251286016.00 for the first week, and 10141204801825835211973625643008.00 for each continuance. For 24338891524382004508736714964992 lines or more, \$40564819207303340847894502572032.00 for the first week, and 20282409603651670423947251286016.00 for each continuance. For 48677783048764009017473429929984 lines or more, \$81129638414606681695789005144064.00 for the first week, and 40564819207303340847894502572032.00 for each continuance. For 97355566097528018034946859859968 lines or more, \$162259276829213363391578010288128.00 for the first week, and 81129638414606681695789005144064.00 for each continuance. For 194711132195056036069893719719936 lines or more, \$324518553658426726783156020576256.00 for the first week, and 162259276829213363391578010288128.00 for each continuance. For 389422264390112072139787439439872 lines or more, \$649037107316853453566312041152512.00 for the first week, and 324518553658426726783156020576256.00 for each continuance. For 778844528780224144279574878879744 lines or more, \$1298074214633706907132624082305024.00 for the first week, and 649037107316853453566312041152512.00 for each continuance. For 1557689057560448288559149757759488 lines or more, \$2596148429267413814265248164610048.00 for the first week, and 1298074214633706907132624082305024.00 for each continuance. For 3115378115120896577118299515518976 lines or more, \$5192296858534827628530496329220096.00 for the first week, and 2596148429267413814265248164610048.00 for each continuance. For 6230756230241793154236599031037952 lines or more, \$10384593717069655257060992658440192.00 for the first week, and 5192296858534827628530496329220096.00 for each continuance. For 12461512460483586308473198062075904 lines or more, \$20769187434139310514121985316880384.00 for the first week, and 10384593717069655257060992658440192.00 for each continuance. For 24923024920967172616946396124151808 lines or more, \$41538374868278621028243970633760768.00 for the first week, and 20769187434139310514121985316880384.00 for each continuance. For 49846049841934345233892792248303616 lines or more, \$83076749736557242056487941267521536.00 for the first week, and 41538374868278621028243970633760768.00 for each continuance. For 99692099683868690467785584496607232 lines or more, \$166153499473114484112975882535043072.00 for the first week, and 83076749736557242056487941267521536.00 for each continuance. For 199384199367737380935571168993214464 lines or more, \$332306998946228968225951765070086144.00 for the first week, and 166153499473114484112975882535043072.00 for each continuance. For 398768398735474761871142337986428928 lines or more, \$664613997892457936451903530140172288.00 for the first week, and 332306998946228968225951765070086144.00 for each continuance. For 797536797470949523742284675972857856 lines or more, \$1329227995784915872903807060280344576.00 for the first week, and 664613997892457936451903530140172288.00 for each continuance. For 1595073594941899047484569351945715712 lines or more, \$2658455991569831745807614120560689152.00 for the first week, and 1329227995784915872903807060280344576.00 for each continuance. For 3190147189883798094969138703891431424 lines or more, \$5316911983139663491615228241121378304.00 for the first week, and 2658455991569831745807614120560689152.00 for each continuance. For 6380294379767596189938277407782862848 lines or more, \$10633823966279326983230456482242756608.00 for the first week, and 5316911983139663491615228241121378304.00 for each continuance. For 12760588759535192379876554815565725296 lines or more, \$21267647932558653966460912964485513216.00 for the first week, and 10633823966279326983230456482242756608.00 for each continuance. For 25521177519070384759753109631131450592 lines or more, \$42535295865117307932921825928971026432.00 for the first week, and 21267647932558653966460912964485513216.00 for each continuance. For 51042355038140769519506219262262901184 lines or more, \$85070591730234615865843651857942052864.00 for the first week, and 42535295865117307932921825928971026432.00 for each continuance. For 102084710076281539039012438524525802368 lines or more, \$170141183460469231731687303715884105728.00 for the first week, and 85070591730234615865843651857942052864.00 for each continuance. For 204169420152563078078024877049051604736 lines or more, \$340282366920938463463374607431768211456.00 for the first week, and 170141183460469231731687303715884105728.00 for each continuance. For 408338840305126156156049754098103209472 lines or more, \$680564733841876926926749214863536422912.00 for the first week, and 340282366920938463463374607431768211456.00 for each continuance. For 816677680610252312312099508196206418944 lines or more, \$1361129467683753853853498429727072845824.00 for the first week, and 680564733841876926926749214863536422912.00 for each continuance. For 1633355361220504624624199016392412837888 lines or more, \$2722258935367507707706996859454145691648.00 for the first week, and 1361129467683753853853498429727072845824.00 for each continuance. For 3266710722441009249248398032784825675776 lines or more, \$5444517870735015415413993718908291383296.00 for the first week, and 2722258935367507707706996859454145691648.00 for each continuance. For 6533421444882018498496796065569651366592 lines or more, \$10889035741470030830827987437816582766584.00 for the first week, and 5444517870735015415413993718908291383296.00 for each continuance. For 13066842889764036996993592131139302733184 lines or more, \$21778071482940061661655974875633165533168.00 for the first week, and 10889035741470030830827987437816582766584.00 for each continuance. For 26133685779528073993987184262278605466368 lines or more, \$43556142965880123323311949751266331066336.00 for the first week, and 21778071482940061661655974875633165533168.00 for each continuance. For 52267371559056147987974368524557210932736 lines or more, \$87112285931760246646623899502532662132672.00 for the first week, and 43556142965880123323311949751266331066336.00 for each continuance. For 10453474311811229597594873704911



ted that day and the next day night on Gum Creek, as they thought in perfect security. At early dawn on Sunday morning, one of two of them arose and walked a few steps from the encampment to see after their horses, that were hobbling out in the grass, when a pistol was fired at them, and the war whoop raised, and a volley of twenty-five or thirty guns was poured in upon them, which killed five of them on the spot, the other two were fortunate enough to gain the cover of a neighboring swamp, though one of them was severely wounded and the other's clothes was cut in several places by bullets.

The names of the killed (some of which are no doubt known to you) are, John Michael, Vaughan, Esq. John Porter, Joseph Nelson and Michael Elliott.

Gum Creek is one of the head branches of Shoal River, and the place where the murder was committed about thirty miles north-east from Alaquia, almost in the centre of Walton County.

Now my dear sir, as you know how sparse and widely spread the population of the country is, and how utterly impossible it is for this country to raise a sufficient force to drive these hell hounds from amongst us, and at the same time leave a sufficient force to protect the women and children, you will deserve and receive our lasting gratitude, to exert all your influence with the powers that be, to have a sufficient force sent here to drive these devils away.

The people of this country generally support their families by cultivating a farm with their own hands, and we have barely provisions enough to last until the coming crop ripens, and if we are compelled to erect a fort (which seems to be the only alternative or sum to the tender mercies of the scalping knife) to secure our families, the whole country will be ruined. No less than twenty children were made fatherless by the murders done by these devils on Sunday morning last.

Indian signs have been seen in several places in this country during the last six weeks, but as they had made no attempt to kill any one, we did hope they were disposed to do no further injury than to destroy our cattle. This hope is now fled, and all more or less afraid.

With great respect,

Your friend, &c.

Since the reception of the foregoing letter, we have heard that a force was organized by the whites, and sent in pursuit of the Indians. They attacked them and killed two of their number. The others fled.

CINCINNATI, May 4.

#### THE ABDUCTION CASE.

The following paragraph appears in the Gazette of yesterday:

"The abduction case.—The mystery of this affair is explained. The lady retired a few days, for the purpose of residing in the house of a confidential physician. As she wished to be incog. at the time, she gave her friends no special notice. The story told, on her return, is to be carried to the account of mental alienation! so much for popular and judicial gullibility.

"Such an early development of this mystery is unfortunate for book mongers. A most profitable Rebecca Reed and Maria Monk speculation might have been got up. The people were open-mouthed to swallow it."

We are not prepared to concur implicitly with the Gazette in the opinion that the mystery has been explained with reference to this singular case, though we are happy to state that the case has assumed such an aspect as must necessarily exculpate the individuals who were implicated in the alleged abduction. So far as the innocent and persecuted individuals have been identified in this affair, we are disposed to coincide with our neighbor of the Gazette, in the belief that the community has been most shamefully humbugged. The more recent developments, alluded to however, in the foregoing paragraph, have not in our opinion lessened the mystery of the affair. What are these developments? What do they explain? A Dr. —, a disciple of the Homeopathic school of Medicine, an ignoramus according to his own showing, in every thing appertaining to the legitimate Medical professions comes forward after the excitement has subsided—after the lives of innocent individuals have been jeopardized by an infuriated mob—two of them incarcerated, and two others compelled to leave the city by the force of public opinion, and declares he can explain the mystery of the young woman's case. We heard his explanation yesterday, before the examining judges. Except that his testimony went to exonerate innocent individuals, a circumstance at which every friend of humanity must rejoice, we do not know that it lessened the enormity of the case. If any thing, we think it has assumed a more revolting and mysterious aspect. The reader will naturally feel some curiosity to ascertain the particulars of the testimony. We should consider it an outrage upon decency to make the columns of a respectable newspaper a channel for communicating the disgusting developments which the evidence of this "confidential physician" elicited. If his testimony is to be relied upon, he has criminated himself. He has placed himself in a more disgraceful situation than the individuals whose exculpation his evidence has effected, were supposed to be in.—Rep.

From the New York Herald.  
**ASTONISHING DISCOVERY. Electricity a Motive Power. Steam outdone! A Revolution in Mechanical Railroad Cars, and double Cylinders propelled by Lightning!**

Enough of exclamations for the present. We witnessed, yesterday, the greatest discovery of modern times, or any times; a discovery which eclipses those of Galileo, Newton, Hervey, Rulston, and the whole race of Philosophers, from Aristotle downwards.

It is now a decided point that the mysterious principle of Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism—for they are but modifications of the same principle—can be applied to machinery, made to propel steamboats—can be applied to railroad cars—in short every purpose which steam is now applied, and to thousands of others. We have seen the models—witnessed the operation of the mysterious power that moves and regulates the universe, turning a seven inch wheel with the rapidity of lightning; raising a weight with a relative power fifty percent above that of the most perfect steam engines—and propelling a car on a circular railway.

Franklin proved that electricity is lightning—it has since been demonstrated that galvanism is a modification of the same principle. Since then, every year has brought to light some new principle connected with this mysterious agent, that has astonished the philosophic world. The effects of galvanism upon the dead bodies of animals—imparting to them muscular and nervous energy, served to indicate that it was nothing less than the principle of life itself. It was next discovered that magnetism was dependent upon this principle of gravitation, according to the Newtonian theory—the principle which moves the planets, and keeps all creation in order, will shortly be demonstrated to be but the effects of the same sublime discovery.

Every thing in nature is simple when it is once understood. Every body has seen the magnet or loadstone, and witnessed the force with which it attracts iron or another magnet. Every one knows, or ought to know, that every magnet has a North and South Pole—a positive end, and a negative.

We wish those to know who do not already, that the most powerful magnets in the world are produced by the action of a Galvanic battery. It should be known that when two South Poles of each attract the other, but the North Pole repels the North and the South, though both attract iron. Now we come to the point—Galvanism, applied to pieces of iron in a certain way, gives them a high magnetic power. By means of this power, and those powerful attractions and repulsions, a magnetic wheel is made to revolve within a magnetic circle, with the rapidity of lightning, and the force of a thunderbolt; yet it can be set in motion, and managed by a child, and the direction changed instantly.

The power can be increased indefinitely, can be applied in any situation, or to any purpose—to wind silk or raise a frigate, and while the machine is so simple as never to get out of order, so free from friction as never to wear out, it will cost at first less than it would take to oil the greasy, smoky, noisy, machines, that have blown so many poor creatures into eternity.

From the New York Evening Post.  
**AMERICA vs. GREAT BRITAIN.**

How long will it be before the people of this country are as monopoly ridden as the people of Great Britain? If the coal speculators, the flour monopolizers, and avaricious landlords, wish to see the condition of the people of England, let them look at the following picture, drawn by Lord Brougham's master hand:

"Taxation on every thing upon earth, and that is put upon the earth—on every thing—taxes on a thing that is grown at home, or come from abroad—taxes on raw material, every other value that is added to it, the industry of man—taxes on light and heat, on the crumple that decorates the robe and the rope which hangs the ribbon on the bride—the school-boy who has taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle—taxes on the sauce which tempers man's appetite, and the drug which restores him to health—the dying Englishman pours the drug which has paid ten per cent into the spoon which has paid twelve per cent—swallowing it, and paid twenty-two per cent—makes his will upon an eight pound stamp, and expires in one hundred pound for the privilege of putting him to death—high charges are demanded for burying him in the chancel—his virtues are handed down to his surviving friends on taxed marble, and he is then, with his fathers to be taxed no more.

"Electric Telegraph again.—The gentleman alluded to by the Editor of the New York Observer, as the inventor of the Electric Telegraph, is Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the President of the N. A. D. While on his voyage from Europe several years since in company with Dr. Charles Jackson, the distinguished geologist of Boston, they often conversed on scientific subjects on board

the ship, particularly on the discoveries in galvanism, magnetism, and electricity. Mr. Morse then suggested the idea of an Electric Telegraph, and during the voyage he elaborated the whole machinery, even down to a set of type to be employed in the process, which he had cast on his arrival home, and which we have seen.

"A Comfortable Place for Lunatics.—The 'Friends' Asylum' for Lunatics, at Frankfort, near Philadelphia, is in a highly prosperous condition. The mild, pure religion of the Friends, first discovered the true moral key to reach the most awful of human calamities, 'a mind diseased.' And to begin with their celebrated institution, at York (Eng.) up to the present day, their humane and conciliatory treatment of the once chained and scourged victim of the lunatic cell, has worked on the subject in behalf of philanthropy and medical science, and entire revolution in the cure of insanity.

"Hard case.—One sunny day last week, a little boy gave a sixpence, the only one he had, to look for five minutes in a show-box. Just then his friend came along and begged to look just one moment. He could not refuse such a request, and gave up his eye-hole to the other, who looked and looked till the time had expired. This was too much for his philosophy, and his politeness had been stretched beyond its powers of extension. He burst into tears and exclaimed—'You are as bad as Mr. Johnson, that borrows father's paper every morning before he gets a chance to read it.'—N. Y. Sun.

**A BUSY BODY.**  
A down east editor says—"I have to edit my paper, keep my books for the paper, and other business, do all my out-door business, put up all orders for goods, do all my correspondence, generally direct my papers, wait upon my customers, have the care of my printing office, saw and split my wood, make my fires, feed my hens, instruct my children, tend the babies, besides other plans and other business. With all this, and rigid economy, I hope to get something, when I get a good start!"

**EPITOME OF THE TIMES.**  
M. Gonon, the inventor of the telegraph system, is now in Washington, and has exhibited models to the President and Heads of departments, by whom he was most favorably received.

The Wisconsin Legislature have chartered a University, to be established at Belmont, Iowa County, west of the Mississippi, to be called the Wisconsin University.

A New York paper estimates that the quantity of gold worn by the people of the United States in ornaments, is not less than 625,000 ounces. Equal to twelve millions five hundred thousand dollars.

A Cincinnati paper states that two lads fought at Louisville a few days since, with Bowie knives. One of them died a few hours after being stabbed.

"Wealth of the Potomac.—At a haul of the sparrows, taken at the Indian Head landing the other seven hundred thousand Herring were taken, besides a large number of Shad, Sturgeon, Rock, Perch, and every description of fish which find a home in this highway of the Anny race.

"Useful Recipe.—We every day hear complaints about watery potatoes. Put into the pot a piece of lime as large as a hen's egg; and how watery the potatoes may have been, when the water is poured off the potatoes will be perfectly dry and mealy. Some persons use salt—which only hardens potatoes.

A publication made in a late Vera Cruz paper, believed to have been authorized by Santa Anna, states that his pledges to Gen. Houston, and his de guerre, in the first place to save his life, and subsequently to gain his liberty.

The ball on the spire of St. Paul's London, is hollow and may be entered by a ladder. It is capable of containing eight persons—and from the street looks like a good-sized apple.

"Statistics of Pittsburgh.—The city councils of Pittsburgh, are about publishing statistic tables which will exhibit the number and force of the manufacturing establishments in the county of Alleghany. The variety of purposes to which steam power has been applied in Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns, would surprise our Eastern friends as much probably as the number and power of the stationary engines.

"A Large Haul.—Fifty thousand Shad were taken on Sunday, near Staten Island.

The Boston Times says the dandies there have a fashion of wearing large locks of hair over their eyes, making them look as though they had been struck with lightning on one side of their heads.

"A Snake.—A fellow had grown so tall, that he could not stand up out of doors, and said to be so thick in his face, that there could but one person look at him at a time!

"Ancient Cement.—The French in Algiers have discovered a new plaster or cement, made of two parts of ashes, three of clay, and one of sand—weathering better than marble. It was of this composition that the Romans made their threshing floors.

"Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that a widow who marries again, is not under the act of 3rd March 1837, entitled to a pension on account of her former husband's death. But his legitimate time of his death, though they may now be past them, are entitled to a pension to be paid to the age of 25 years.

The hen thieves are so annoying in New Jersey, that large traps are set to catch them. The fate of one of them:

The gentleman who left his right hand a few evenings since, at Mr. John Elmer's hen roost, at it will not keep much longer.

FROM THE N. A. BEE.  
**ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE BEN SHERROD.**  
The Natchez papers contain further particulars of the deplorable loss of the Ben Sherrod. At the time she took fire she was engaged in a race with the steamer Pyraire, and the fire took from the great heat of the boilers, caused by raising her steam to its extreme power. A barrel of whiskey was placed on deck for the use of the hands during the race, who drank to excess and became intoxicated.

At about 12 o'clock at night the furnace became so heated that it communicated fire to the wood of which there was on board about 60 cords. When the crew discovered the fire they all left their posts and ran for the yawl without giving any alarm to the passengers, who were all sleeping in their berths. The captain, for a time, attempted to allay the extreme confusion by stating that the fire was extinguished. Twice he forbade the lowering of the yawl, which was attempted by the deck hands and passengers. The shrieks of nearly 300 persons on board, now rose wild and dreadful. The cry was to the shore! to the shore! and the boat made for the starboard shore, but did not gain it, as the wheel rope might have given way, or the pilot been driven by the flames from his station. The steam was not let off, and the heat kept on. The scene of horror now began its description.

The yawl, which had been filled by the crew, had sunk, drowning some who were in it, and the passengers had no other alternative than to jump overboard without taking even time to dress. There were ten ladies who all went overboard instantly and others clinging to planks—two of the number were finally saved. Some of the passengers are supposed to have burnt up. One man, by the name of Ray, from Louisville, Ky. hung to a rope at the bow of the boat, until taken up by the yawl of the steamerboat Columbus which arrived about half an hour after the commencement of the disaster, on her downward passage. Mr. Ray's face and arms were much burnt while clinging to the boat in the above position. He lost \$20,000, in Natchez and United States paper.

The steamerboat Alton arrived half an hour after the Columbus, but from the carelessness or indifference of those on board, was the means of drowning many persons which were floating. She drove into the midst of the exhausted sufferers, who were too weak longer to make exertion, and by the commotion occasioned by her wheels, drowned a large number. A gentleman by the name of Hamilton, from Limestone county, Ala. was floating on a barrel and sustained a lady, when the Alton drove up and washed them both under. The lady was drowned; but Mr. Hamilton came up and floated down the river 15 miles, when he was taken up by the steamer Statesman.

Mr. McDowell attributes the drowning of his wife to the indiscretion of the managers of the Alton. Mr. McDowell sustained himself some time against the current, so that he only floated two miles above the river, when he swam ten miles above Fort Adams.

Mr. Russell floated down the river ten miles, and was taken up by a flat boat at the mouth of Buffalo creek. He saved his money in his pantaloons pocket, but lost \$1000 worth of freight. Mr. McDowell lost his wife, son, a lady, Miss Francis, and a young man. Mr. M. feels himself under great obligations to Mr. Wm. Stamp's family, for their kind attention to him in his distress soon after he reached the shore. Mr. Russell acknowledged there were 233 persons on board, of which 100 more than 60 escaped, leaving leaving one hundred and seventy-five drowned! including the Captain's three children and his father. His wife was picked up by a flat boat, badly burnt.

The following are the names of some of the ladies lost:—  
Mrs. McDowell, of Bellefonte, Ala.  
Miss Francis, do.  
Mrs. Gamble, and 3 children, of N. O.  
Mrs. Smith, of Mobile, saved.

The following are the names of the passengers saved by the Steamer Statesman.  
Thompson Duval, Shelby co. Ia.  
Mr. M. Orme, Natchez.  
Thos. W. Blagg, Ala.  
J. S. Love, Tenn.  
C. W. Andrews, Yates co. N. Y.  
C. Macon, Cincinnati.  
Wm. Wallace, N. Y.  
John Montgomery, Indiana.  
James O. Phillips, do.  
J. W. Brent, Pecan Point.  
John Dushan.  
Ed. H. Burns, Indiana.  
John N. Williams, do.  
John Blank, N. O.  
John A. Davis, Florence, Ala.  
D. Marshall, Moscow, Ia.  
E. Grigg, Marietta, Ohio.  
A. Randall, Rocky Springs, Mi.  
James P. Wilkinson, Richmond, Va.  
Ephraim Stanfield, do.  
W. T. Gamble and son, N. O.  
Rosamond P. Andrews.  
A. H. Harley, Arkansas.  
John Lowmyer, Indiana.  
Hugh Simpson, Tenn.  
C. Mahon, Ohio.  
Patrick H. Wadkins, Bedford co. Va.

In addition to the foregoing, Capt. Hard states that he and the man at the wheel discovered the light of the Ben Sherrod on fire as soon as he, enlows Fort Adams. Capt. Hard met the Columbus and Alton floating down with the current, for the purpose of picking up the unfortunate sufferers. How many they saved he does not know.

The Ben Sherrod at the moment of the last explosion on board, sunk instantly about a mile and a half above Fort Adams, on the right hand. The following statement appears in the Natchez Free Trader, attached to these particulars:—

**STATEMENT.**  
We, the undersigned, part of the passengers saved from the wreck of the steamer Ben Sherrod, on the night of the 9th inst. feel it a duty we owe to the officers of the Steamerboat Columbus and every friend of humanity for their untiring exertions in rescuing our suffering fellow-passengers, whom they found afloat in the current. Many of the officers of these boats.

We feel also due to the public to state, and the steamerboat Alton, Capt. Littleton, passed through the midst of the sinking crowd, all hands some, covering them with her waves, she did not even stop her headway until she arrived almost to Fort Adams 10 miles below, where she could have rendered no assistance.

Hugh Simpson, Carlinville, Tenn.  
T. Duval, Shelby co. Ia.

John Blank, N. O.  
Jos. P. Wilkinson, Richmond, Va.  
E. Schaffeld, do.  
D. Marshall, Moscow, Ia.  
R. P. Andrews, Natchez.  
Asa S. Smith, do.  
C. W. Andrews, do.  
M. M. Orme, do.  
Natchez, May 10, 1837.

This awful occurrence should teach the necessity of the importance of teaching the crew of a steam boat. After the watson disgraced, at Vicksburg, by which 10 or 12 persons were drowned, not a single individual, who had some boat while under such a reckless management. A man who would refuse to bring his life for a dozen individuals, would not rescue a race with two hundred passengers on board. Ben Sherrod had been on fire twice on the race, on that same night previous to the present.

**LOSS OF THE STEAMER BEN SHERROD.**

From the Vicksburg Register, May 10. It is with pain that we stop the press to another of the dreadful disasters so frequently occurring, from various causes, upon our river, melancholy than any on record. Tuesday, at about 3 or 4 o'clock, the steamer Ben Sherrod, Capt. Barker, on her way to Vicksburg, by which 10 or 12 persons were drowned, not a single individual, who had some boat while under such a reckless management. A man who would refuse to bring his life for a dozen individuals, would not rescue a race with two hundred passengers on board. Ben Sherrod had been on fire twice on the race, on that same night previous to the present.

Instantly enveloped in the flames, the boat in her progress leaving the shore was confusion and desperation, each one less of every thing else, intent on the preservation of his life. The yawl was filled and sunk, were thrown out, but the headway and from the boat made it almost impossible to them. There were, from two to three hundred passengers on board, twenty-eight of whom were ladies. Only two ladies were saved, one of whom was the wife of the Captain, and the other child, by HER OWN exertions!

We understand that eight different boats took place on board the boat whilst burning, barrels of whiskey, brandy, &c., then the boat blew up with a fearful explosion, and lastly, barrels of gun powder exploded, which sent the surface of the river with fragments.

A large quantity of specie was in the boat, a gentleman placed his pocket book, containing 37,000 dollars, under his pillow, and escaped with life, he lost all his money. A many more persons on board had very large amounts of money with them, the most of which, in the confusion, was lost.

The above details have been hastily collected, and may be in a measure incorrect. We wish it may not be true, but we have known a venerable gentleman of the number saved, with numerous others was then struggling in water and imploring assistance. The Steamer Alton passed by without rendering any assistance, and the Pacific passed on, leaving word at landing, that the Sherrod would be there if she was not on fire.

The Globe of Friday says, "The New York committee delegated to visit this city, lay before the President, the complaints of the merchants against the administration, and to seek redress for grievances had audience yesterday. They explained, writing the objects of their mission. The President responded to their address, in a brief, this morning. The reply, we understand, was brief and explicit."

Some of the Whig papers complain that the President required the communications to be made in writing. They cannot however have forgotten the representations published by a certain New York committee of their oral discussions with General Jackson. The President inhibited in this precaution his usual sagacity and prudence. The present committee are sure, would not, as such, intentions give any wrong statements, and we congratulate them that circumstances have put them to the power of any possible weakness, ther to circulate incorrect accounts of course and manner of their negotiations, we hear that they are to report proceeds at a meeting to-night, and presume candor will prevent any expression of appointment. They would not have ordered government to get its refusal to within their sordid politics. Unluckily them, their oracle, the Courier & Enquirer admitted in Express phrase on Saturday rescinding the Treasury order, and could do no possible good now.

As well as their oracle, know perfectly it would not, as their oracles, know perfectly that it would probably do great harm, they must play their game, and will cry bitterly of course at the refusal of their quest.

They were instructed to demand the repeal of the Specie Circular, the immediate convocation of Congress, and the suspension of custom house bonds. They were required to make communication in writing, as we understand from them, the Circular inexpedient; that he could not imagine a good that could be effected by a convocation of Congress, but as touching the suspension of bonds, he would take that matter in consideration—and he should find if it power to afford any relief or assistance would gladly do so. The official report probably be published to-morrow, but we hear it is substance. We could not tell if them before they left home, and any ordinary judgment and knowledge sufficient to enable one to state what the suit would be. The committee themselves knew it; but the answer of the President was necessary to their political schemes, it is necessary also that they shall abuse it.



They will do so to-night; he will particular monster, a Nero who the sufferings of his country. If he makes the report, you will hear of his courtesy acknowledged and as well as his policy executed. Your Home is the organ, it will be serious still. And yet not a man of the committee, that thinks the repeal of the tariff could do any good, or could fail to believe Congress if in session and relief. They each know the origin of our distress, and see clearly the mode of extrication—and yet, gentlemen of honor as we believe they are, they will stand up to-night before the citizens and ensure the Chief Executive for refusing to do what they might not do! Such is the effect of politics here. Well they will fail. They may deceive the mass of our people. They tried it in 1833 with materials, but did not succeed then. It will not now. The schoolmaster is abroad too long, and there is not more political intelligence and sagacity in the people than this committee and its pullers suppose, but more than they live possess. —N. Y. Times.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JUNE 8, 1837.

We are authorized to announce ANDERSON WILKINS, Esq., as a candidate for Benton County in the representation of the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce Hon. RYBEN CHAPMAN, as a candidate for election to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

We are authorized to announce COL. WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the next session of the Legislature of Alabama.

The banks throughout the whole Union, at with very few exceptions, from the latest intelligence received have suspended specie payment for the present. It seems to be the intention of the banks, to suspend until the storm has blown and confidence is restored. How confidence is restored, or what is to restore it while the banks are in this situation, we know not. If we wait until they catch the people asleep again, and deal with the wild and reckless spirit of speculation, we think they will have to wait longer might at first suppose. We are candidly of opinion, that with the exception of the State banks and perhaps a few others, that number of them will never be able to recover from the shock, and resume permanently their business. To resume specie payment, it will be for a period, as there will remain an eagerness on the part of the holders, to exchange these for gold and silver at the first possible opportunity.

The President has issued his proclamation to the Congress on the first Monday in September, to take into consideration such matters as to the welfare of the United States, as when he presented to them. The proclamation may be found in this day's paper. Governor of Virginia has also issued his proclamation, requiring the members of the General Assembly of that State to meet on Monday the same day upon which our Legislature meets. Many persons will no doubt indulge the idea that the wisdom of these various legislative measures will devise some measures to change the present distressing state of affairs, and speculation has begun to work of its kind, and it is more than probable, that it will check its onward course.

Additional particulars are inserted to-day of the burning of the Steamer Ben Sherrod, of some notice was taken in our last. The accident of steam boat disasters have been very numerous of late, and will continue to be numerous. They are called by the mild name of accidents, while the hardened recklessness of gamblers is permitted to endanger so many lives. The advantages of steam boat navigation would compensate for the one hundredth part of the lives, which from this cause have already been sacrificed.

## For the Republican.

GRANT: Having understood that Colonel William Williams, had consented to become a candidate to represent Benton County in the next session of the General Assembly; permit me to say, that I am, on behalf of myself and many others, through the medium of your paper, to enquire of him for his political principles, the kind of policy he would be disposed to advocate, and whether he is only made on account of the present crisis of the State, which may no longer be materially affected by future legislation; and therefore important for every voter to know the kind of principles and policy he is lending support.

S. BANK.—In the general "giving of the ghost," among the Philadelphia States folded up its arms, and when the smallest concern among them, the politicians, however, who, even in the midst of unexampled distress, could see sight of party effect, could not prevail upon such banks as suspended specie in their vaults, to throw all

their resources into the hands of Mr. Biddle, in the hope that the mammoth might live when all around it had paid the debt of nature, but of calamity! The whigs papers simultaneously threw out a hint to this effect, but it would not take and "Old Nick" with as much grace as he could command, had to chime in with the chorus, "Let us all be unhappy together!"

## PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them. I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday of September next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

M. VAN BUREN,  
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

By the Governor of the State of Virginia,  
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in the opinion of the Executive, the interests of the Commonwealth render it expedient that the Governor shall exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and Laws, to convene the Legislature before the time prescribed by the law for its annual meeting:

Therefore, I, David Campbell, Governor of the State of Virginia, have thought proper to issue this Proclamation, requiring the members of the Senate and House of Delegates to meet at the Capitol, in the City of Richmond, on Monday, the 12th day of June next.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the lesser seal of the Commonwealth, at [SEAL] Richmond, this 15th day of May, 1837, and the 61st year of the Commonwealth.

(Signed) DAVID CAMPBELL.

To allay uneasiness, and to guard against founded apprehensions in respect to the solvency of the banks, and their ability to perform their responsibility to the Commonwealth and to individuals, the Governor ventures to assure his fellow-citizens, that the suspension of specie payment by the Banks has not resulted from loss, or any distrust of the credit of the debtors of the Banks. The measure is one of precaution, which the unexpected exigency of the times has most reluctantly forced upon these institutions. The redemption of the notes in circulation, in specie may be assuredly relied upon; and there is, therefore, no cause for uneasiness or alarm on the part of the holders.

DAVID CAMPBELL.  
May 16.

From the Enquirer.  
GREAT STRUGGLE!

The Whigs were seizing eagerly upon our present embarrassments, to carry out their favorite scheme of a National Bank. The N. Y. Star, the Nat. Intelligencer, the whole Whig press in chorus, were ridiculing the Experiment of General Jackson, as they call it—ascribing all our misfortunes to his putting down the U. S. Bank—the removal of the deposits—the Treasury Circular, &c. They forgot the over-dealing of all the world—the pressure from the same cause, which is felt on both sides of the Atlantic—the variety of forms in which it has appeared here, at the different periods, and is most apt to appear in a country so rich in resources and so rife in the objects of speculation—stimulated as it has been by the spirit of over-banking. They remembered to forget our immense importations of foreign goods—the 24 millions expended in Internal Improvements—and the thousand other objects upon which the spirit of enterprise had displayed itself. They forgot the pressure of 1819, to which the Bank of the U. S. had so essentially contributed, the pressure of '25, &c. They were pleased to forget the 20,000,000 thrown out by this Bank in 1835, first setting the example of extravagant expansion to the State Banks. And yet now we are to be told, that Gen. Jackson is to blame for all this—that it is his experiment which is to be charged with all our misfortunes, that it is his noble and valiant act in putting down this powerful and portentous institution which commenced them—as without some embarrassment, and as if to rid the Constitution of so gigantic an incubus, it were not difficulties and submit to some privations. It is he, State Banks, although he warned us against it, and abolished, and more specie "gradually" infused into general circulation. They clamor against his Treasury Circular—also they harrowed the range of speculation and circumscribed the over-dealing in the public lands.

Notwithstanding all these considerations, the Whigs were loudly clamoring against Gen. Jackson, and Mr. Van Buren, as the sole causes of our present embarrassments—they insisted upon it, that we must retrace our steps—that we must re-establish the U. S. Bank, although it was forbidden by the Constitution, and although its immense power was so alarming in the Republic, as the experiment had demonstrated in the very abuses of the bank. They contended, that it was necessary, as a great balance wheel to the circulation—that Mr. Biddle was the great financier of the country; and that he was worth all our other Presidents and Secretaries of the Treasury put together. It was only on Saturday last that some of our good Whigs were jeering our Republican brethren about the other banks giving way, and the Biddle bank standing up—predicted that it alone would weather the storm—and that if Mr. Biddle carried it through he would deserve to be made the President of the United States—and that he should be elected.

But woe! woe! Scarcely had the predictions been made, when they were falsified. Scarcely had the brilliant wreath been woven for Mr. Biddle's brow, before it was withered by the hand of

late. The monster too has fallen in the general wreck. Its miserable pittance of 3 or 3 millions, was stripped, it is said, of some hundreds of thousands of dollars. An immense draft threatened it have been broken—and the proud directors of that arrogant institution were compelled to strike its coils. Thus perish the vauntings of the friends of the National Bank. Their balance wheel is gone. Very institution, on which they calculated for the general embarrassment, is swept away in his Book of Banking, that the U. S. Bank was twice before on the verge of stopping. It has now stopped, notwithstanding Citizen Noah said all that he spoke to its assistance—and notwithstanding all the efforts that were made in Philadelphia to bolster up its sinking credit, and shake the confidence of all idle will no longer be cried up as the great financier of the Age, or the next President of the U. S. His splendid management will no longer be the theme of parasite praises. It was but the other day, that a correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, who was justly indignant at the adulation which has been paid to Mr. Biddle, pours forth the following warnings:

"Well, let them enjoy a momentary delight, and gloat over their anticipated triumph over the democracy; but I can tell them that they had better not speak any thing like the truth, that grand vision of six or seven millions of losses; the investment of vast capital in all sorts of speculative projects, which in the present state of things are likely to prove abortive or exceedingly dilatory in the fruition, coupled with the fact that the Bank still withholds the seven millions which it owes the holders belonging to the widows and orphans of naval officers and seamen, and the distracted state of the monetary system all over the world—all these circumstances combined excite very serious doubts in my mind whether Mr. Biddle, like Sampson, in endeavoring to crush his opponents, has not pulled cranked himself in the ruin. Time will soon show, and to time I leave it."

Time has shown the justice of these warnings. It has shown the Bank of the U. S. States prostrate—all its boasted virtue overturned—and its lofty pretensions to be the grand regulator, dissipated by its own catastrophe. But the great struggle is still to be made. Whigs will recover from their astonishment. They will renew their demand for their money. The danger is not yet over. Democrats will still have to battle in defense of the Constitution, and the Bank or no Bank. The Snake is not dead; it is only scotched. The issue is again at hand, Bank or no Bank. People of Virginia, what say ye?

The following is a statement of the liabilities and means of the Bank of Montgomery, as reported by the Committee appointed to enquire into its affairs on the day it suspended specie payment.

LIABILITIES.	
Notes in circulation,	991,468 00
Due to Individual Depositors,	79,064 10
16th Section School Fund,	107,194 20
Other liabilities,	60,749 93
	1,238,476 32

MEANS.

Bills of Exchange,	1,080,103 95
Disc. United Notes,	1,034,022 00
Due from other Banks over and above its indebtedness to other banks	138,808 52
Banking House and Lot,	13,835 95
CASH, viz:	
Specie,	79,292 87
Notes of other banks	33,549 00
	114,841 86
	2,452,312 32
	1,238,476 32
	1,213,836 00

Leaving an excess of From which deduct Capital obtained by the State on Loans due 25 years hence, 882,000 00

Clear bal. over and above all liabilities 331,836 00

SPECIE PAYMENTS-POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Lest the present state of things should deter men who are disposed to enter into the important mail service now advertised for through an apprehension that they may be paid in a depreciated currency, the Postmaster General requests us to state, that all claims hereafter accruing against that department will be promptly paid in specie, or its equivalent. We understand, also, that should all the banks in the United States unfortunately suspended payment, that department will, in a short time, be prepared to pay in specie all just claims against it, wherever they may have accrued. —Globe.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is pretended by the friends of this institution, that it stopped altogether out of courtesy for the other banks, and for the sake of Philadelphia. It had at first refused to go into the measure in concert with the other banks—tried to prevail on them to support it with their money in the resolution of standing out, and actually displayed a barricade of specie on its counter, to protect its honor and credit! Its bulletin even tells us that it held this attitude until within "three minutes" of the hour when it was to make an exhibition of that strength which had, at one time, promised to hold up with one hand the whole mercantile debt of New York—of New Orleans with the other—while Philadelphia was to rest, we suppose, on the shoulders of the Giant.

Within "three minutes" of the time that Goliath was to make a demonstration of his powers, just by way of showing what he could do, if he would, one of the small city banks sent a small pebble from a sling, which, whizzing by him, awakened his attention. He was notified that he must pay \$70,000. Another sent him word that he

must stand the shock of over \$180,000, which he would be good enough to make immediate preparation to meet. But a circumstance which is told by the letter-writer of the Intelligencer, at once induced Nicholas to once sweep his counters in haste, and pack up his money for exportation. The eyesman of the Intelligencer exults thus in relating the matter.

The Bankers were behind hand this time. Two gentlemen from Boston arrived express in the city this morning and presented notes and drafts to the amount of nine hundred and forty thousand dollars, demanding specie for them.

They came "three minutes" too late. In three minutes the three drafts we have mentioned would have left him without a dollar, and with a circulation of six or seven millions, without an ounce of gold or silver to rest upon. If brass would have served, Mr. B. could have supplied it out of his private stock. —Globe.

THE EXPRESIDENT.

It is really painful to witness the many slanders and calumnies that continue to be poured out upon the head of the venerable ex-President, through the columns of some of the Whig presses. It was to have been hoped, when General Jackson retired from the noise and bustle, cares and vexations of a public life, and sought within the precincts of his home that repose and quiet so essential to his declining years, he would be permitted to glide down the stream of time unassailed by the rude winds of party malice. We thought that the man who had devoted the morning and the meridian of his life to the performance of arduous duties in behalf of his country's welfare and good, who had stood by her in the stormiest periods of danger, and filled the measure of her glory, would be permitted to spend the brief remnant of his days free from the visitings of malice and vituperation. When will partisan feelings cease to carry men to such unseemly lengths? We trust the time may come when party spirit will have so far subsided, as to admit of the views and measures of public men being discussed calmly and moderately, free from envy and malice.

Albans (Ten.) Courier

TROUBLESOME TIMES.

"Those who have cash, have trouble about it; Those that have none, have trouble without it."

"Bill, Dad says go out there and rassel up some chips out of the snow."

"Tel Dad to rassel up some chips himself, I might rassel up a darn'd big snake."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of ARNOLD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will make payment to Wm. Arnold, who is authorized to receive all dues, also pay any demands against said firm.

WM. ARNOLD, JAMES CROW.

May 22, 1837.

N. B. The Mercantile Business will be conducted in future by Wm. Arnold as one, at the old stand, on the south side of the public square. He returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his old customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and most respectfully solicits a continuation of their favors. He will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of

STABLE & FANCY GOODS.

Together with every other article usually kept in retail stores. His Goods are new and well selected in the city of New York; they were bought as low as Goods of the same quality have been by any other person, consequently will be sold as low. Be so good as to call and examine for yourselves.

WILLIAM ARNOLD.

June 1st, 1837.—tf.

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to Walter H. Meldece, are respectfully requested to come forward and make immediate payment. They will most positively find their notes, and all claims placed in the hands of an officer for collection, as being the last notice, as I am necessarily obliged to leave the country in a short time.

Alexandria, Ala. June 1st, 1837. SPANN.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence at the Supreme Court, Wm. M. Montgomery, Esq., will receive any business which may be tendered for my management. He will at all times be found at my office.

June 1st, 1837.—3t.

School Notice.

We are authorized to state, on the part of those immediately interested, that the Ladies' School of this place, commenced its first course on Monday the 22d inst. And further, we are requested to say that Miss Thompson, who takes charge of the institution, will consider it a favor for all those Ladies, who may propose to join the classes, to enter as early in the term, as may be found convenient, as it is deemed important, to have the school fully organized as soon as possible.

STATE OF ALABAMA. DEKALB COUNTY. TAKEN UP by John Bert living at the foot of Reacon Mountain, about seven miles from Rawlingsville, one Iron Gray Mare mixed with roan hairs, near 15 hands high, about four years old this Spring, both hind feet white, & one of the fore feet white, some saddle spots and a star in his face; no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised by James Grays and Jesse Bynum to fifty-five dollars 6th of May, 1837. ANDREW WILSON, J. P. June 1st, 1837.

## INVITATION TO TRADE.

THE Subscriber would tender his sincere thanks to a liberal community for the patronage he has already received, & would therefore confidently solicit the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, to examine his new arrival of Merchandise, fresh from the Cities, consisting of

Dry Goods. Staple, Fancy, Clothing, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.

Hardware & Cutlery. Sickles, Wool Cards, Bells, Brass Kettles, Spurs, Bridle Bits, Halter Chains, Chisels, Rasps, Files, Patent Butty, &c. &c.

Saddlery. Medicines, Saddles and Boots, Fine China Ware, Tuscan & Fir Bonnets, Sugar & Coffee, Hats and Caps, Tobacco & Candles, Powder & Shot, Guns, &c. &c.

With many articles well adapted to the wants of the community, all of which I will sell on liberal terms for cash, or to punctual dealers on time.

J. M. MITCHELL. Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.

STATE OF ALABAMA. BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Edmund Berry, living on Muskadine Creek, a SORREL HORSE MULE, four years old, and appraised to forty dollars before John G. Watkins, Esq. May 6, 1837. M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK. May 11, 1837.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA. BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by James Strin, living on the waters of Nance's Creek, a Sorrel Mare, eight years old, near fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, blaze face, and appraised to forty dollars. M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK. May 25, 1837.—3t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to. April 27, 1837.—tf.

To Printers & Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just connected their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given. Diamond; Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Agate on Nonparel body; Nonparel, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Minion, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Bourgeois on Brevier body; Bourgeois Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, Nos. 1 & 2; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Pica on English body; English Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Pica on Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five lines Pica to twenty; 7, 9 & 10 lines Pica ornaments; 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded. Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers from Pearl to seven line Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two hundred thousand metal ornaments; brass rule; leads of various thickness; Astronomical; Mathematical, and physical signs; metal braces and dashes three to thirty ems long. Diamond and Nonparel music of various kinds; Great Primer and double Pica scripts on inclined body; Antiques; light and heavy two line letters, full face roman and italics; Nonparel, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica; Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Pica, and other black, Nonparel, Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon. A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order; together with every other article made use of in the Printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, or at good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CONNER & COOKE,

Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y. Proprietors of newspapers printed in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement—times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice their amount of bill in type.

BLANKS

of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

FOR PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH SWIFNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

Wetumpka Hotel.

J. D. HAY, Proprietor, respectfully invites the public, that he has taken the Hotel at Wetumpka, occupied by L. J. Bradford, Esq., and has equipped it with the best of Company. He has also the reception of Larder with all the conveniences. As his market is supplied with the best of provender, he is enabled to furnish a plentiful supply to merit a share of patronage. March 30, 1837.—3m.

The Jacksonville Register will publish the above notice 3 months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.



Y. CHARLES WHITEHEAD

men, that it almost appeared like a profound knowledge of mankind. Isabella was pleased with his society, and after she had retired to the drawing-room, my friend explained somewhat at large upon her beauty and elegance, and above all, upon the good sense which characterized her. I need hardly say that I also was delighted with him; and when we shook hands for the night I could have hugged the man for his glowing eulogy. I almost loved every one who admired her. I was too weak—too weak—

He visited us often, for his time was altogether his own. He was living upon expectancy, and accordingly had more leisure than money. At various periods he pressed him to make my purse his own, and he did so; for, I knew what to do with; and at that time I thought, what I served a friend, that I had found the best employment of it. It is strange—and yet, perhaps, it is not so by any means strange—how men alter in this particular as they grow older. The heart-strings and the pocket-strings are not so easily drawn then.

Well, I was his banker, and felt myself sufficiently repaid by his society. About this time, also, I was greatly occupied in business of a somewhat troublesome nature, to conclude which it was necessary that I should visit my estate. My probable term of absence was to be about six weeks. The fashionable season was in its meridian, and I could not be cruel enough to ask Isabella to accompany me. She had lately taken more pleasure in parties, balls, and concerts than in domestic life. Perhaps I had kept her too close; we were in the world. I thought so, and Hastings agreed with me. I would see it reformed altogether when I returned.

In the meanwhile I begged Hastings to look in now and then, and see that she was not lonely, and out of spirits. It was natural to expect that my first absence from her would cause her to feel so. He promised to do as I requested; and I set off into the country, where I was detained more than two months; and, at length, finding myself released from an irksome attendance on a very unpleasant business, I took post-horses, and, with the aid of the aid of a lover, returned to London.

I remember the minutest particulars of that scene of sorrow. Not a little of it has escaped my memory—not a word, not a syllable! It will never depart from my mind—from my soul!

When the porter opened the door, I hastened through the hall, and sprang up stairs into the drawing-room; was not there; but my little boy, hearing my well known footsteps, came from the adjoining room and towards me. I caught him in my arms, and gave him a thousand kisses.

"Well, my dear little fellow, & where is mamma?"

"Not here—no here," said the boy, looking around. "I'm so glad you've come back."

Isabella was gone out, doubtless. I rang the bell, and did not observe Mrs. Martin, the housekeeper, enter.

"O—Mrs. Martin—but what's the matter?—You are ill. Where is Mrs. Saville?"

"The woman spoke not, but trembled violently & turned pale. I motioned her to take a seat. She did so. "O my dear madam, you alarm me," said I. "Is any thing wrong—your mistress—?"

"She was streaming down the woman's face, as she passed suddenly, and with her hands clasped before me towards me.

"Sir! bear it like a man," she cried, weeping bitterly. "do bear it like a man, sir!—That I should tell you this!—I, who have carried you in this manner, and have played a thousand times for your happiness when I should have died!—"

I paused. Perhaps my face revealed the sickening heart which at that moment overcame me. I did not rise from my seat; I could not lift the child in my arms; I knelt, as he lay upon my bosom, with his head against my heart.

"Alas! Heaven!—Isabella, is ill—she is dying!" I told her.

"No," said the woman bitterly, "she is not ill—Mrs. Saville, I durst not tell you my suspicions. You left town—I durst not, sir. I have only to suppose yourself! My mistress is dead—"

An horrible shriek still rings in my ears. I remember the child from me, and clasping my head in my hands; and then I was smitten down—struck down—horse than dead—oh, how much worse!

I had a long, long, hideous dream that succeeded, and, in it, and lamentations, and weeping, and curses were mine. But I awoke at last from that dream. It was a very narrow, but lofty room; about twelve feet from the floor. I was seated upon a truckle-bed, and as I turned my eyes from the window, they fell upon my hands, marked with scars, as though they had been tied to cords; and when I moved, a sharp pain came down me, like a girdle. But the rope had been removed, and was no longer about me. A man entered, and said to me, "You feel yourself now?" said she, laying his hand upon my shoulder.

"Yes. Methought I recognized the voice, and as I felt myself, and he turned towards me, and said, 'I am your father, and I am your mother.' I said nothing, but silently left the room, returning with a gentleman, of whom, as of others, I had an indistinct remembrance.

"I am better, soon, sir," said this person to me, "my pulse; and he turned towards me, and said, 'I am your father, and I am your mother.' I said nothing, but silently left the room, returning with a gentleman, of whom, as of others, I had an indistinct remembrance.

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"I am better, soon, sir," said

[illegible][illegible]

**CERTIFICATES.**

**GEORGIA, DeKalb County,**  
I do hereby certify, that sometime in  
as reattacked with what the Regular  
Physicians called a disease of the Liver,  
in a few hours I was in a state of insensibility,  
though the advice of my neighbors, Dr. James  
called in, and in a few days the seat of the  
broken up, and two weeks thereafter, I was  
business, and can safely say that in 2 weeks  
I more benefited from Dr. Buys' prescription  
in six months; with the same disease in a  
K, where I was attended by a Regular Physi-  
**JOHN STEPHENS.**

**GEORGIA, DeKalb County,**  
I may certify to all whom it may concern  
1834, my wife was violently attacked with  
risky—severe pain in her side, very dan-  
gerous, with a very high fever, and in this con-  
dition she lay confined, and in this condition  
when Dr. James Buys was notified, and he  
in a few hours, and the third day she was able  
her business as usual. Given under my hand  
on 22d day of December, 1836.  
**JAMES DIAMOND.**

**GEORGIA, DeKalb County,**  
I hereby certify, that my sister was violent-  
ly afflicted with pains, first in her legs, which  
became general throughout the whole body,  
that she was unable to turn herself, or  
was a case of the most inveterate acute Rheumatism,  
ever witnessed. In this condition Dr.  
was called on to attend her, and in two days  
he le to walk in the house, and in 4 days she  
is entirely freed from pain and soon in health  
as formerly.  
**JAMES BIRNEY.**

**GEORGIA, DeKalb County,**  
The benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby cer-  
tify, that my brother was afflicted with what  
called Hepatitis, or liver complaint. The  
Physician of the old school was called in,  
aid, and attended him regularly for some  
under whose treatment he continued to  
in this condition he was carried to Geor-  
gia (S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys,  
and placed under his care, at which time  
his swollen, and without the colour of the  
but in a short time he was perfectly cured  
good health as any man. Given under  
the 10th day of May, 1833.  
**JOHN McWILLIAMS.**

**GEORGIA, Muscogee County,**  
I hereby certify, that my son, Marion E. Combs,  
was sick while in the service of the U.S.A.,  
with a severe fever, after which he returned home  
on the 3rd day. After he was attacked, a regular  
physician called to attend him, who did so regularly,  
until he continued to grow worse all the way  
to the 18th day of his sickness, I called in  
Dr. J. Buys, who attended him until he was  
entirely recovered. I very little expected him to survive  
of the means employed, but through the mercy of  
God, he is now in the enjoyment of comfort.  
I prescribed for him, and he has continued  
in good health since.  
**WILLIAM CLARK.**

**Muscogee County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1836.**  
I hereby certify, that I have recently employed  
Dr. J. Buys in my family in a case of a long standing  
fever, and he has made a perfect cure.  
Regular Physicians of Columbus had failed.  
**WILLIAM D. LITTLE.**

**Merrivether County, Oct. 18th, 1836.**  
I hereby certify that my son aged 17 years  
was afflicted with a settled pain and soreness in  
head, in so much that he became prostrated  
and for the last four years he has been perma-  
nently disabled. He was attended by several  
time unfit for business, for 3 months  
preceding the 16th of July last, when I  
Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was cured  
of any kind of business, perspiration  
ruined, he was evidently rapidly  
now happy to testify, that he  
God and the use of the means, is in  
was not had any of the symptoms  
the last month.  
**JONATHAN REEDER.**

**Fulton County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1836.**  
I hereby certify, that I take this method  
for the benefit of the afflicted, that  
one very bad in the year 1830.  
I have labored under disease a very  
complicated form, 1st under the dis-  
cus uteri, and periodical obstructions  
of its train of disagreeable symptoms  
of the liver, and during my affliction  
regular Doctors were employed in my  
case of Debility Pike County, attending  
me about three months. 2d Dr.  
myself about the same length of time  
of this county about three years, my  
renewed about three months ago,  
nothing like permanent relief.  
at Dr. Z. Ellison was to be called  
certain day, my husband called a  
for my case, which was at that time  
being confined to my bed the  
I took medicine from him three mo-  
which, I was substantially relieved  
enjoyment of comfortable health.  
**SARAH PHILLIPS.**

**BEN PHILLIPS, S. Phillips' husband.**  
**Alabama, St. Clair County.**  
I hereby certify that in the summer of 1836  
my wife was suddenly and violently attacked with  
so much that three days later  
there were six of my family  
prostrated by it, at which time  
n, who relieved them all in a few  
covered speedily, except one who  
perished for a while, but finally  
my hand this 20th day of March  
**NVALENTINE.**  
In support of the above statement, I further  
certify that six lived at my Ferry, near the  
above place, and I visited them during their  
illness, and they were confirmed cases  
that they were relieved by Dr.  
ed &c.  
**PETER WAGNER.**

**GEORGIA, Pike County,**  
I hereby certify that my wife has been for  
attacked to a severe pain in her back  
between her shoulders, and about the  
35, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a night  
for the pain in her back and  
unusually severe for the last  
following his directions, she has  
y hand, this the 26th January,  
**J. R. BULLICEPPE.**

**GEORGIA, Butts County,**  
I hereby certify that in the fall of 1834, I was  
afflicted with rheumatism, in the back and hips,  
and Dr. Z. Ellison was called for eight  
days, attending me, and applying  
mercurial medicine, and applying  
bath, according to the doctor's  
directions, and though I much dreaded  
the sudden transition from heat to cold  
cold water, my pain was so  
relieved, and was truly astonishing  
relief, after being twice stricken  
to my business, and whatever  
is the sensations I so much dread  
pleasant nature. Given under

**BLANK DEEDS**  
*For sale at this Office.*



# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1837.

NO. 22.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY J. F. GRANT.

Subscription price, \$3.00 per annum in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. Single copies, 10 cents. No subscription discontinued until payment is received. No advertisement inserted until payment is received. No advertisement inserted until payment is received.

## NOTICES.

WE acknowledge ourselves under obligations to our friends and customers for the liberal support they have extended to us, and respectfully

leave therefore to request the attention of the public to our **STOCK OF GOODS**, which we have recently received from NEW-YORK. We enter into a detail of the articles contained in our stock, and in a general manner, suffice it to say, that it is general

ly the largest and most complete assortment ever before offered in this place. Being centrally located we will offer Goods as cheap as can be afforded in this market. We invite all to come and examine.

WHITE, WOODWARD & Co.  
Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.—tf.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

T. W. HATCHETT, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a **HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT** at the corner of Coosa County, for the accommodation of all who may wish to visit. His fare will be as good as can be afforded. He will also furnish the best of food. The Talladega Register will insert the above.

ford, May 17th, 1837.—St.

The Talladega Register will insert the above.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Redman G. Stewart, one Sorrel Horse, supposed to be six years old, both hind feet white, blaze face, no marks perceptible, and appraised to four dollars.

M. S. HOUSTON, Clerk.  
May 25, 1837.—St.

## LOST AND FOUND.

ON the 29th March, one large bay horse, sixteen hands high, six or seven years old, thin in order, left hind foot white, marked with a collar, shod, with about half worn before and new ones behind, with a small round hind neck; he may probably aim to get to Georgia. Any person delivering said horse to the Talladega, shall be liberally rewarded. Injunction thankfully received.

RUFUS M. MYNATT.  
May 20, 1837.

## To Cotton Growers.

THE undersigned having purchased an interest in Messrs Clark & Peters' extensive Ware-House in this place, offer their services as **Shipping & Forwarding Agents** for country friends, and solicit a share of patronage. They will also ship Cotton for the up country planters, at the shortest notice, to the Northern States, and with the least expense, and hope by a strict adherence to their interest, to gain a share of public confidence.

NICHOLS, POOR & HALL.  
No 44.  
The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will insert above four insertions, and forward their bills.

## NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man named GREEN, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high and very stout built, yellow complexioned, with large whiskers. He says he was stolen away from some time since, by a man named Ivens, from Elbert Hilder, living in Pickens County, Ala.

Owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.  
May 20, 1837.—tf.

## NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age, who calls his name **SANCHO**, and says he belongs to Allsey Pollard, a County, Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.  
May 5th, 1837.—tf.

## STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Alexander Brattain, one Bay Horse, about 14 hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, a scar on his neck supposed to be from the fistula, a lump about the girth, no other marks or brands perceptible, raised by John Bert and Jesse Bynum to twenty dollars, 6th of May, 1837.

ANDREW WILSON, J. P.  
June 1st, 1837.

## POETRY.

### THE DYING BOY.

It must be sweet in childhood to give back,  
The spirit to its Maker, ere the heart  
Hath grown familiar with the paths of sin,  
And soon to gather up its bitter fruits,  
I knew a boy, whose infant feet had trod  
Upon the blossoms of some seven springs,  
And when the eighth came round, & call'd him out  
To revel in its light, he turned away,  
And sought his chamber, to lie down and die.  
'Twas night; he summoned his accustomed friends,  
And in this wise bestowed his last requests:

"Mother, I'm dying now,  
There's a deep suffocation on my breast,  
As if some heavy hand my bosom pressed,  
And on my brow I feel the cold sweat stands.  
Say, Mother, is this death?"

Mother, your hand!  
Here lay it on my wrist,  
And place the other thus, beneath my head;  
And say, sweet Mother say, when I am dead  
Shall I be missed?

"Never beside your knee  
Shall I kneel down again to pray,  
Nor in the morning wake, and sing the lay  
You taught to me.

Oh! at the time of prayer,  
When you look round and see a vacant seat  
You will not wait then for my coming feet—  
You'll miss me there."

"Father, I'm going home—  
To that great home you spoke of, that bless'd land  
Where there is one bright summer, always bland,  
And tortures do not come."

From faintness and from pain,  
From troubles, fears, you say I shall be free—  
That sickness need not enter there, and we  
Shall meet again.

"Brother, the little spot  
I used to call my garden, where long hours  
We've stay'd to watch the coming buds and flowers  
Forget it not."

Plant there some box or pine,  
Something that lives in winter, and will be  
A verdant offering to my memory,  
And call it mine."

"Sister, the young rose-tree,  
That all the spring has been my pleasant care,  
Just putting forth its leaves so green and fair,  
I give to thee."

And when its roses bloom  
I shall be gone away—my short course run—  
And will you not bestow a single one  
Upon my tomb."

"Now, Mother, sing the tune  
You sung last night, I'm weary, and must sleep—  
Who was it call'd my name? Nay, do not weep,  
You'll all come soon."

Morning spread over eath her rosy wings,  
And that meek sufferer, cold and ivory pale,  
Lay on his couch asleep. The morning air  
Came through the open window, freighted with  
The fragrant odors of the lovely spring.  
He breathed it not. The laugh of passers by  
Jarred like a discord in some mournful note,  
But worried not his slumber—he was dead!

### TRAGIC ADVENTURE IN A CAVE IN KENTUCKY.

We extract the following from an interesting article in the American Monthly Magazine for May, entitled "The Mammoth Cave in Kentucky." Four or five miles from the Mammoth Cave, a few paces from the bridge path over the Knobs, by which the visitor coming from Bell's at the Upper Forks, reaches it, is a cave known as the Pit Cave, though sometimes called, we believe, Wright's Cave, after the name of the person who first attempted to explore it. This man was a speculator, who, having some reason to believe he possessed little knowledge of caves, and of business of the mine market, he applied to Mr. Gatewood, the proprietor of the works at the Mammoth Cave, and of course experienced in both these particulars, to assist him in the search. A day was accordingly appointed, on which Mr. Gatewood agreed to meet him at the cave, and conduct the exploration in person.

But on that day, it happened, there arose a furious storm of rain and thunder, and Mr. Gatewood, supposing that even Wright himself would, under such circumstances, keep the appointment, remained at his own works. In the meanwhile, however, Wright had reached the cave in company with another man, a miner, though of no great experience in cave hunting; and with him, finding that Mr. Gatewood did not come, and having made all his preparations, he resolved to undertake the exploration himself. This the two men commenced, and pursued for several hours without accident and without fear, seeing indeed, nothing to excite alarm, except a cluster of very dangerous pits, which they passed while engaged in the search. But by and by, having consumed much time in rambling about, they discovered that by some extraordinary oversight they had left their store of candles at the mouth of the cave, having brought in with them only those they carried in their hands; which were now burning low.

The horrors of their situation at once flashed on their minds; they were at a great distance from the entrance, which there was little hope they could reach with what remained of their candles, and the terrible pits were directly on their path. It was thought, however, that if they could succeed in passing these, it might be possible to gorge their way from the cave in the dark, as the portion beyond the pits offered no unusual interruptions, and was without branches.

The attempt was made; and as desperation gave speed to their feet, they had at last the inexpressible satisfaction to reach the pits and to pass them in safety, leaving them several hundred feet behind ere their lights entirely failed. But now began their difficulties. In the confusion and agitation of mind which beset them at the moment when the last candle expired, they neglected to set their faces firmly towards the entrance; and in consequence, when darkness at last surrounded them, they were bewildered and at variance. Wright vehemently insisting that they should pro-

ceed in one direction, the other contending with equal warmth that the other was the right one. The violence of Wright prevailed over the doubts of his follower, who allowed himself to be governed by the former, especially when the desperate man offered to lead the way, so as to be the first to encounter the pits, supposing he should be wrong. An expedient for testing the safety of the path which Wright hit upon, had also its effect upon his companion's mind; he proposed, as he crawled along on his hands and feet, the only way they dare attempt to proceed in the dark over the broken floor—to throw stones before him, by means of which it would be easy to tell when a pit lay in the way.

The miner, accordingly, though with many misgivings, suffered himself to be ruled, and followed at Wright's heels, the latter every moment hurling a stone before him, and at every throw uttering some hurried exclamation—now a prayer, now a word of counsel or encouragement to his companion, though always expressive of the deepest agitation and disorder of mind. They had proceeded in this way for several moments, until even the miner himself, believing that if they were in error they had crawled far enough to reach the pits, became convinced his employer was in the right path; when suddenly the clang of one of the stones cast by Wright falling as if on the solid floor, was succeeded by a rushing sound, and then a heavy hollow crash at a depth beneath. He called to Wright—no answer was returned; all was dismal silence—not even a groan from the wretched miner understood in a moment; the first of the pits was, at one part of its brink, shelving on the declivity thus formed the stone cast by Wright had lodged; but Wright had slipped from it into the pit, and slipped so suddenly as not to have time to utter even one cry of terror.

The miner, overcome with horror, after calling again and again without receiving any answer, or hearing any sound whatever, turned in the opposite direction, and endeavored to effect his own escape from the cave. He wandered about many hours, now sinking down in despair, now struggling again for life; until at last yielding to his fate, in exhaustion of mind and body, incapable of making any further exertions, a sudden ray of light sparkled in his face. He rushed forward—it was the morning star shining through the mouth of the cave! The alarm was immediately given. Mr. Gatewood, with a party of his laborers, hurried to the cave and to the place where the miner was seen evidently in possession of some heavy body having lately rolled in. The offer of a reward conquered the fears of one of the workmen, who was lowered with ropes to the bottom of the pit, a depth of fifty or sixty feet; & Wright's lifeless body was drawn out.

### TRAGEDY IN REAL LIFE.

In the Rutherford Gazette, we observe a most thrilling scene, which has just occurred at Yancy Superior Court in North Carolina. About two years since, a man by the name of John Wilson, married Elizabeth Ray of that county. They lived together about seven weeks, when some disturbance took place which caused their separation. Six months ago the husband filed a petition for divorce, setting forth various causes—declaring that he was young and inexperienced when he married her, and was not acquainted with her true character, that her conduct during the time they lived together, was insupportable, and by him could not be endured. She answered, that they were raised in the same neighborhood, and had known each other from their infancy up; that he knew her character and circumstances in life perfectly well when he married her, and had taken her with his eyes open to all her faults; she positively denied ever having been guilty of any misconduct, during the time they lived together, but that she acted towards him the part of an affectionate wife. She further asserted that when he was about to leave her, he made no charges against her, but gave as his reason for separation, that he did not nor had he ever loved her; that his friends had induced him to marry her merely for her property, and that he had ascertained he could not enjoy life with a woman he did not love.

At the last Court an issue was made up and submitted to a Jury. The petition and answer having been read, evidence was then introduced which proved decidedly in favor of the petitioner. On the part of the Plaintiff, the cause was submitted without any argument, but the Counsel for the Defendant resisted the divorce by a long feeling speech, in which he alluded to the solemnity of the marriage vow, the mutual duties it imposed on the parties, and the want of sufficient cause in that case to dissolve the bonds of matrimony.

During this investigation the parties were both in Court. The husband was apparently young and simple, and in fact a mere boy, and there was nothing in the least prepossessing in his appearance. The wife seemed something older and altogether the superior. She is a fine looking woman, with dark hair, black eyes and very expressive face; she manifested great interest in the trial.

The Jury after retiring a few moments, returned a verdict for the plaintiff. The parties were still in their seats behind the bar, some six or eight feet distant from each other; the wife asked a gentleman by whom she was sitting for his knife, as if to trim her finger nail; she felt of the edge, rose to her feet, paused a moment, turned pale, her eyes flashed fire, and then suddenly sprang forward with the drawn knife and aimed at her husband a deadly blow. But fortunately a lady who was standing by saw her get the knife, and perceived from her

countenance that she was meditating something of a desperate character, watched her until she saw the blow aimed at the throat of the unsuspecting husband, and instantly seized the arm of the infuriated wife and diverted the weapon from the object at which it was aimed, but determined on her hellish purpose, she threw the knife with great violence at her husband, and turning, made a most furious attack on her whose hand had arrested the blow and thwarted the wicked design. The Court ordered her into custody; she was arrested and borne out of the Court, making the most wild and frantic exclamations—calling to her husband in the most tender and passionate language, and seemed to be entirely deranged.

Her conduct was strange and unaccountable, but all who witnessed the scene agree that she must have loved her husband. She had listened attentively to the investigation of the whole matter, heard the pathetic speech of her counsel, and then the verdict of the Jury pronouncing their final separation; she felt that she loved him above all others, and the idea that he was then at liberty to marry again (for that was said to be his object) was more than she could endure. Her heart devoted to him, and sooner than see him die, and that too by her own hand, in the presence of the court and the multitude that surrounded her. Of the consequences to herself she never thought, nor for them cared; they could not have been greater than death, and no doubt she felt at that moment, that she would gladly take refuge in the arms of death. She remained in jail until the next morning, when she was brought before the court, and, after being severely reprimanded, was sentenced to five days imprisonment, for contempt to the court, and required to give bond and security for her good behavior for the next twelve months.

### HOUSTON'S MESSAGE.

The Telegraph contains the message of President Houston.

The demands upon the Treasury, the President says, have been great, without any adequate means to meet them. He is pressed to the further sales of scrip.—The subject of the north-eastern frontier of Texas, between the United States and that Republic, he recommends to the attention of Congress. The boundaries, he alleges, have been so well described by the treaty of 1819, between Spain and the United States, that little difficulty is apprehended in defining, and establishing our just line and obviating all trifling difficulties which may have at any time existed, through a want of proper consideration.—Provision for the appointment of a commissioner to meet one on the part of the United States is desirable. Connected with the subject of boundary is that of the Caddo Indians, inhabiting a portion of our north-eastern frontier. By a treaty recently held with that tribe, they have ceded certain lands to the United States, and have shown a disposition to amalgamate with the wild Indians within our unquestionable boundary. While late advices have assured me that the United States agent of the tribe has issued to the warriors, rifles and ammunition.—The condition and disposition of these Indians as well as their thefts and murders upon our borders, have been subjects on which our ministers at Washington City, have been advised and instructed to make immediate and urgent remonstrances to that government, and I am well assured from the character of the gentlemen, that they have not been wanting to their duty in this respect.

The principal aggression of our frontiers have either been instigated or perpetrated by the Caddos. It would be painful to suppose, under the circumstances, that the United States agent in furnishing them the means of further injury to the civilized frontier inhabitants of our country, acted under the orders of his government. It is due to his government to suppose that he has proceeded unwisely, and that the stipulations of the treaty concluded between the United States and Mexico in April, 1830, will be rigidly adhered to so far as they appertain to the United States and the Republic of Texas. It was among the first objects of the constitutional government, on assuming its duties, to adopt such measures as would give peace and security to our extended frontier. For this purpose, commissioners were appointed at an early period to hold treaties with several of the most numerous and active of the frontier tribes.—As yet, nothing has been effected, owing in part to the season of the year at which the business was commenced as well as other causes. A hope is entertained that something beneficial will shortly result, as our commissioners are in constant expectation of holding a treaty with the associate bands of the pariahs.

This government has recently received information from sources entirely satisfactory, that a delegation consisting of twenty northern Indians residing on the borders of the United States, had visited the town of Matamoros, and had stipulated with the Mexi-

can authorities, to furnish that government three thousand warriors, well armed, so soon as it would invade Texas. Commentary upon such alliances in the present age would be an insult to chivalry, and a reflection upon the hearts and understandings of those who have sought to establish the maxim, that war is calamitous enough without the evils of treachery, and massacre, which devote alike the female and the warrior to cruelty and death. Assurances are rendered to this government, that citizens of this republic have lately been made prisoners by the Caddos, and that the scalps recently taken on our frontier have been seen in their nation. It is within the province of this government to enquire into the causes which have produced these calamities, and no vigilance on my part shall be wanting to prevent their recurrence.—I feel fully aware that the policy of this government is to pursue a just and liberal course towards our Indian neighbors and to prevent all encroachment upon our rights.

The army of Texas has never been in a more favorable condition than at present. The permanent force in the field is sufficient to meet all the emergencies of invasion, while at the shortest notice the defence of the country can be brought into immediate action in that event.

He recommends an increase of the Navy, and continues by observing that, not unconnected with the naval force of the country, is the subject of the African slave trade. It cannot be believed thousands of Africans have lately been imported to the Island of Cuba with a design to transport a large portion of them into this republic. This policy and cruel traffic has called down the reprobation of the humane and just people of civilized nations.—Our abhorrence of it is clearly expressed in our constitution and laws. Nor has it rested alone upon the denunciation of our policy, but has long since been a subject of representation to the government of the United States, our minister apprising it of every fact which would enable it to devise such means as would prevent either the landing or introduction of Africans into our country.

The naval force of Texas not being in a situation to be diverted from our immediate defence, will be a sufficient reason why the governments of the United States and England should employ such a portion of their force in the Gulf as will at once arrest the cursed trade, and redeem this republic from the suspicion of connivance which would be as detrimental to its character as the practice is repugnant to the feelings of its citizens. Should the traffic continue, the odium cannot rest upon us, but will remain a blot upon the escutcheon of nations who have power and withhold their hand from the work of humanity.

It will be proper to remark that our attitude in relation to the subject of annexation to the United States of America, has undergone no important change since the adjournment of the last session of Congress. Our Ministers at Washington city gave to the subject of our national concerns their able, zealous and untiring attention, and much credit is due to them for the character which they sustained in advocating our interests at a foreign court. The period at which the Congress of the United States was compelled to adjourn—prevented any action of that government relative to the annexation. It will, it is hoped, be referred to the action of the next session, and receive its early determination.

In the mean time, it will be proper for Texas, to pursue a course of policy which will be beneficial to her in a character substantive, and to secure her existence and her rights, without reference to contingencies. For it is not possible to determine what are to be her future relations to the civilized nations of the globe. Blessed with a soil the most fertile, and a climate the most delightful and salubrious, Texas must attract the attention of the whole commercial and manufacturing nations of the world.

I will not close this communication to your honorable body without presenting to your consideration the claims of citizens, who acquired, as they conceived, bona fide titles to lands in Texas.

It is due to many of those individuals to suggest that their generous and manly efforts in behalf of our cause will entitle them to the most favorable decisions of Congress. Their means have aided us in the darkest hours of our probation, and recently have aided in dispelling our embarrassments. Such men deserve the gratitude as well as the justice of our country.

Her cotton, sugar, indigo, wines, peltries, live stock, and the precious minerals, will become objects of mercantile enterprise and activity.

Nor can we lose sight of the important production of the live oak. It is but reasonable to say that four-fifths of all that species of timber now in the world, is to be found growing in Texas, while many millions of it is daily decaying on our uncultivated fields.



To establish such intercourse with friendly nations as will induce them to seek our market, with their manufactures and commodities, and receive from us in exchange our productions, will become our most imperative duty.

Texas, with her superior natural advantages, become a point of attraction, and the policy of establishing with her the earliest relations of friendship and commerce, will not escape the eye of statesmen.

England has not regarded our situation this far, nor can we believe, from indications already manifested by her, that she is to regard our prosperity with unkind feelings of suspicion or indifference.

Should our resources be regulated by a wise and politic system of legislation, we must remain an independent and become a prosperous people.

Our relations to Mexico, since the last session of congress, have undergone no important change, nor have overtures been made by either nation.

Congress will no doubt find it necessary to revise the laws of the republic, and to direct that a digest be made of those of Coahuila and Texas so far as they may be useful to the establishment of rights acquired under them.

It will be seen that the adoption of the common law of England, with the modifications adapted to our situation, is required by the provisions of the constitution.

Nothing can conduce more to the order and stability of a government than the simplicity of laws, the proper definition of rights, and their impartial and consistent administration.

TEXAS.—Yesterday we received the Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 2d inst. which although not as late as our previous accounts from that place, contains some items that may prove interesting to our readers.

The Telegraph in commenting on the large sums invested in the public works, banks, state credits, and institutions of the United States, by Great Britain, remarks that it wishes that only a twentieth of that amount was invested in Texas as that Republic would soon be enabled to release Racetracks and California from Mexican misrule, and leave the United States to calculate the expense of the annexation. Texas, aware of the justice of her cause, will take the advice of one of her patriotic martyrs—"GO AHEAD."

Emigrants are now entitled to 640 acres of land if single men, and to 1280 if married. With such inducements all who value their interests should avail themselves of it.

Provisions of all kinds were high, and so were rents. Flour on the 2d inst. was selling at \$15 a 20 per barrel; sugar, coffee, and tea at about two or three times the prices in New Orleans; corn two dollars per bushel; the price of board ranges from 25 to 35 dollars per month; mechanics obtain from three to eight dollars per day, rooms 20 or 30 feet square, rent at 40 a 50 dollars per month, common pine board at 100 a 150 per thousand—town lots at 500 a 5,000 and upwards—in short every thing is exceedingly high.

Of Mr. Crawford, the British agent to Texas, the Telegraph thus speaks:—"To the report of this gentleman we shall look forward with pride confident that his known candor will promulgate truth alone at the court of St. James."—N. O. 25th.

Mississippi.—The Legislature adjourned on the 15th inst. having created ten or fifteen new banks with various amounts of capital—one at Holly's Springs with about two millions—one in Yallobosha &c. A law passed to authorize the Banks to issue Post Notes, to double the amount of Stock paid in, and provides that damages shall be taken from Foreign Exchange and imposed five per cent on domestic bills, and accommodation paper, if the same has twelve months to run. The resolution to invite a Branch of the United States Bank into the State, was defeated in the House of Representatives by a vote of 35 to 25.—Flor. Gaz.

Capt. D. of the United States' navy, just returned from Mexico, describes the interior of Mexico as a paradise, so far as climate and natural advantages of country are concerned.—The thermometer ranges between 75 and 85 through the year. There are no fevers;—the people live to advanced age, and aside from the precious metals, have one of the richest countries on the globe. On the high grounds off from the coast, pines of different sorts, and on the coast hard woods grow to a great size. But the people are held in vassalage under the same superstitious as in Cuba. In one cathedral, about forty miles from Mexico, the captain says there is a massive silver image of the virgin Mary—a solid golden ball representing the sun, with the richest brilliants; and one chandelier that cost one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The ornament in all cost half a million of dollars.

The "Courier des Etats Unis," of Saturday, contains a letter, of which the substance is in substance a translation, addressed to the editor, by the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the Prince de Camille, who arrived in New York, a few days after his cousin Prince Louis Napoleon:

New York, May 5, 1837.

Monsieur, Editor.—While confined in the dungeons of St. Angelo, I had not the power to rebut the calumnies of which I have been the object. Now that my feet are on a soil of liberty, I hold it a duty to explain to my countrymen the infamous outrage of which I was the victim.

The Papal Government, uneasy at seeing me traverse, with my brother, the plains of Rome, in the enjoyment of these, conceived the design of arresting me. But the agents of the Holy Father dared not meet me face to face. One day as I was passing through the village of Canino, on a hunting excursion, an officer of gendarmes, accompanied me in a friendly manner—he was conversing familiarly with me, when of a sudden some thirty soldiers appeared from the adjoining streets, and one of them presented a pistol at me. I missed fire—and with my contumacious do-chasse I gave him a serious wound. The officer had raised his arm to cut me down, but I laid him dead upon the ground, and disabled another soldier. The others drew back, & fired several shots at me, one of which took effect upon my head, and I fell. As I lay upon the ground I received several bayonet wounds. In this condition and bound, I was dragged to the castle of St. Angelo. But for the wound, which stunned me, I would have put them to flight, or died like a Frenchman and a soldier, defending myself to the last. I was tried by a special tribunal. My sentence was decreed before-hand. The Court of Rome sought to wreak upon me the hatred it bears my race, but for the intervention of my family, and particularly of the Cardinal Esch, who represented strongly to the Pope the abominable conduct of his agents. The Pope confessed himself that he had been deceived by false reports. After nine months imprisonment, I am again at liberty, and my first care is to defend my honor.

Curious Trial.—The southern correspondent of the New York Star writes that a strange circumstance which is the source of some excitement, is about to undergo investigation in Jones county, Ga. It appears that some eighteen years ago, a lad of that county, about eighteen years of age, left his home; his father died and left a large property; and he not being heard from, his estate was divided, and his share, some thirty thousand dollars, distributed among those left. Within a few months he has appeared and laid claim to his property; his mother denies him and says he is an impostor, as the real person died some time ago in New Orleans, and she paid his funeral expenses. He is to be tried as an impostor. Opinion is equally divided in regard to his identity, some avow he is the man, and others decidedly contend he is not. He has the same marks as the supposed dead individual; a scar on one of his legs and a joint of one of his fingers amputated. He relates numerous circumstances connected with his leaving and early youth, and there are many he cannot remember.

#### MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

It really seems, as if we are to have a war with Mexico. Our last slip from the office of the N. Orleans Bulletin, contains the disagreeable intelligence of the capture of several American vessels. Commodore Dallas, we understand, has left Pensacola for the purpose of putting his whole fleet in motion, and of demanding satisfaction in behalf of our Government.

The capture of the Texian schooner of war Independence, on board of which was Mr. Wharton, the late Minister from Texas to this country, is much to be regretted; because such a reverse of fortune is well calculated to cripple the energies of that devoted people, in their struggle for independence.

By the arrival of the Lady Hope, Arnoux, on Saturday, from Matamoros, from which place she sailed the 14th inst., we have received intelligence that the United States schooner, Cora, Leonidas, and Meander, were being detained in that port by the Mexican authorities. The crews and passengers of the two latter have been landed, imprisoned, and report says, tried and condemned for piracy. However, this latter item is to be viewed with the greatest suspicion, as it is hardly credible the government of Mexico would dare to commit such a flagrant outrage against the law of nations, and the majesty of this country, as to use her citizens after such a manner. At all events, it is certain that the crews of the two schooners have been landed and imprisoned, but whether or no they have received the subsequent ill usage, must remain subject to considerable doubt until we receive further intelligence. Schooner Ellen was outside the bar discharging. The Texian schooner, had been captured by the Mexicans and carried into Vera Cruz, after a severe contest, in which her commander was reported to have been severely wounded as to put his life in danger.

The United States sloop of war Boston had been cruising off the Brassos from the 10th to the 15th inst. vainly demanding the release of the detained vessels. No answer was returned to her demands by the authori-

ties, and finally on the latter date, she sailed for Pensacola.

By the arrival of Leven Jones from Tampico yesterday, part of the intelligence brought by the Lady Hope, namely, the capture of the Independence, is confirmed. It appears she was taken by the Mexican man-of-war brig after a most gallant and protracted resistance. None of the crew were killed, but several wounded, some severely; amongst whom was the commander, who, however, we are glad to hear, is not in danger from his wounds.

Between the Lady Hope and the Leven Jones, they have brought about \$100,000 in specie, which is a very reasonable supply at this moment. Ere long we hope to see flowing upon us from all sides a sufficiency of coin to satisfy all who may desire it.

From the N. O. Bee.

#### LATEST FROM MEXICO.

We received yesterday from our correspondents, papers of Tampico, to the 6th, and of the city of Mexico to 1st of May. The Mexican cabinet was organized on the 24th April, and the following were sworn in as ministers of departments: Gen Mariano Michelena as minister of war; Manuel de la Pena y Pena of the interior, and Joaquin Lebrja, of finances. Angel Maria Morales was also sworn in as cancellor of state.

Gen. Guadalupe Victoria has been appointed military commandant of the department of Vera Cruz.

Gen. Vincente Filisola arrived at Matamoros on the 5th inst., and will have a command in the expedition against Texas.

The American vessels which had been detained at Brassos St. Jago, under pretence of the acts of the sloop of war Natchez, received permission from the commander of the army of the north to proceed to sea. The Journal of Matamoros remarks on this subject: "This permission was granted in consequence of the disappearance of that sloop of war from our coast, and the injudicious detention of the vessels, the causes which have thus occasioned detention having ceased." The same paper says: "An American frigate afterwards appeared at the mouth of the Brassos, in consequence of the tempestuous weather, that seemed to be approaching, put to sea before they were able to learn her name or the object of her visit."

The commander in chief had visited the line of defence on the coast.

The Mercurio Matamoros of the 5th May states, that a body of Texans had suddenly fallen upon the town of Bexar in order to carry off the Mexican families residing there, and the latter having made resistance, several persons were killed. On retiring, the Texans set fire to the town and embarked in their vessels.

The Gazette of Tampico of 29th April, contains the following details relative to the capture of the Texian Schooner Independence. Last evening arrived and anchored off the Brassos St. Jago, the brig of war Libertador and Vincencio de Alaimon, under the orders of the commander of the squadron, with their prize the Texian schooner of war Independence, which was bravely defended before she was taken, her captain severely wounded by a ball in the abdomen. In this vessel was made prisoner Mr. William H. Wharton, who was proceeding to the United States as Minister Plenipotentiary. Among the Cannons found on board the Texian schooner was one eight pounder, lost some time since at San Jacinto. It was considered by the Texans as one of their chief trophies. The prisoners have been treated with generosity by the express order of his excellency the commander in chief, who directed that the wounded captain and Wharton should be carried to head quarters.

By the arrival of the Schooner Lady Hope, from Matamoros, we have received confirmation of the above news relative to the capture of the Independence after a successful action of two hours with the Mexican brig. We learn also that the merchant schooner Julius Caesar, and American vessel was captured, and that the passengers and crews of the two crews were condemned to death as pirates by the Mexican authorities.

On the 1st May, Captain Miguel Andrade, having learned that some depredations had been committed in the neighborhood of Anahuac, by bands of Indians, went in pursuit they found the savages to the number of 600, was most sanguinarily—the Indians lost many of their men; The loss of Mexicans was 31 killed and some wounded. Captain Andrade received 12 wounds and Lieut. Castille received intelligence of the affair, in a body of troops. The Indians having retired beyond the Colorado, the colonel returned with his soldiers.

#### MEXICO.

The intelligence from Mexico is calculated in some measure to calm the public mind. The capture of the American schooner Julius Caesar was probably made through misname and description. But if it be true that her passengers and crew are sentenced

to death as pirates, should that sentence be carried into effect, should a single individual found on board that vessel, lose his life by a Mexican execution, the vengeance that will be taken on Mexico, will form one of the most memorable passages in her history. And yet the permission given to the American vessels to leave the Mexican ports, particularly those laden with specie, of which a very considerable quantity has been received here, shows the wisdom and prudence which direct the views of the new President: for there is no doubt that permission for those vessels to depart was given by his command. We hope that mutual concession on the part of two republics, heretofore friendly, will revive former relations of amity and goodwill, which ought never to have been disturbed.

The appointments to the cabinet exhibit the moderation of the President. The ministers whom he has chosen will not be opposed to the restoration of confidence in foreign nations.—Nothing could be better calculated to give a high idea of the justice of the cabinet, than the employment of Gen. Filisola, who is certainly an upright man.

#### FROM FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, May 11.  
We have no late particular advice from Tampa Bay. From Fort Mellon, at Lake Monroe, the intelligence is cheering.

By the arrival on Thursday last, of the Steamer Charleston, information contained in a letter from our correspondent at Black Creek, contained in to-day's paper, is confirmed.—The Indians occupy two camps, one seven and the other five miles from Fort Mellon. Of the two thousand at those camps, it is said that fifteen hundred are a large proportion and too large an estimate. Osceola has surrendered. It is said he commands 480 warriors, 400 of whom are now with him in camp. He occupies a marquee, and his warriors have their tent around him, which occupies the centre. He says that he never was whipped nor wounded.—It appears among the warriors—no outcast, after as he says for his wife. It is thought by some that it is for him young Philip mourns. He commanded the daring little band that made the attack on the house of Mr. Higgins, so near Jacksonville, rode in open defiance of the public highway, murdered Mr. Johns and set his house on fire, shot and scalped Mrs. Johns leaving her for dead. A bold and bloody youth is he.

An acquaintance of ours told us, he had seen Osceola and shaken hands with him. We mention this circumstance merely as a note of warning—whose name, sweetly musical and typical to some, and terrible to others; a name, pronounced by innumerable lips has gone abroad through the world—at last has come forward, holding in his hand the olive branch of peace!—Courier.

Steamboat Accidents.—The following communication in a New Orleans paper, contains a hint of more importance doubtless on the branch every where.

The recent melancholy loss of lives resulting from the conflagration of the Berber steam boat, has suggested to me a very simple contrivance, within the reach of that of tying his hat up in his pocket handkerchief, having the tie under his brim, and downwards, the air contained in the hat would be sufficient to buoy up one unable to swim at least six hours, and oftentimes doubtless, and many lives saved from an untimely death. An English paper, to which it has in several instances been attended with entire success.

While on this subject, permit me to urge upon proprietors of Steamboats generally, the importance of procuring for each berth, a mattress made of ground or rasped cork, efficient and accessible Life Preserver in case of need, by night as well as by day. These mattresses, I have seen by the passengers of New York, where they are manufactured, are getting into high repute among Humanitas.

#### FILE TRUE SOURCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S DIFFICULTIES.

We copy the following from the Richmond Compiler.—Constellation.

"The packet to sail from N. Y. on the 17th it was said would carry out \$500,000 in specie to Liverpool."

We are confirmed, by the above, in the opinion which we have expressed in relation to the present panic, and hence the rumour can now see the deep laid scheme to drain the country of its specie. It was by "Old Nick" himself in Philadelphia every day will, more and more, bring to light the character of the great FINANCIAL.

FARMING.—The storms by which the commercial world is convulsed, are calculated to reconcile thousands to their farms who had grown impatient at the contrast presented between their certain means of comfortable independence & the

apparent riches suddenly resulting from speculation. Sun never shone upon men possessing more fully all the good of social happiness and solid prosperity. Agriculture of this Republic, and God are lavished vainly! indeed upon men who lavish the blessings within their imaginary happiness with the possession whose pernicious effects have temporalized the business of the country.

The prices of provisions, in the falling to a low point. We learn from the Cincinnati Post that on the 29th of sales were made there of well cured Ham at 62 cents; Whiskey at 18 Flour at \$5.50.

The Boston Herald says: "The law of Maine has so amended the laws, as to entitle every soldier, duty, to \$4 per day."

#### NOTICE.

Information is hereby given that the continuance of the present suspension of specie payments by the banks, the Treasury department continue to issue warrants, for the of which drafts or checks will be given the Treasurer on banks or officers in neighborhood where the creditor residing the debt was incurred. The checks according to former practice, be issued separately from the warrants, and amounts as may be convenient.

The Treasurer will draw these only on ample funds to meet them, therefore hoped that they will be paid in a manner satisfactory to the collectors of customs, and the of the public lands, will be instructed to deem them in behalf of the Treasury, ceiving them for duties and land.

If they are not paid in either of modes, and notice of the fact is communicated to the Department, no reasonable will be spared to preserve the public inviolate, and to cause them to be discharged as soon as possible in or its equivalent, as the existing laws require and if returned to the Department and unpaid till the next session of Congress, it will feel bound earnestly to authority for early means to satisfy them in a manner acceptable to the holders.

Circulars to the proper officers, containing particular instructions on this subject will be prepared and published in a few days.

LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secy of the Treasury

Treasury Department,  
May 15th 1837.

From the New York Evening Post of May FIVE DAYS LATER ENGLAND.

The packet ship South America, Capt. Barstow, sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of April, arrived this morning, bringing us Liverpool and London papers to Saturday April 15th, both inclusive.

The pecuniary embarrassments in England subsist without abatement. The market remains in the same state of depression. According to the last accounts from Paris, the King had succeeded at length in making up a cabinet. The Spanish Government, it appears, is involved in great financial difficulties, and not only has been obliged to postpone the payment of the debt, but it is likely to fail in the payment of the foreign debt due in London and London.

ENGLAND.

The state of the money market in England, which is now the subject of great interest in the intelligence from that country, does not appear to have undergone any improvement. There are not however any counts of new failures in London. An application has been made to the Bank of England in behalf of the Liverpool merchants of which the London Courier of the 1st of April says:

"We shall, as soon as the proper arrives, have something to say on the subject of the application by the Liverpool merchants to the Bank of England for assistance. In the meantime, however, we remark, that there is no analogy whatever between the assistance afforded to the American houses, and that required by the bank, being provided against all risk, loss, undertaken to support the one, she merely show their ignorance of every connected with the matter."

STATE OF TRADE.—MANCHESTER, April 12.—(From a correspondent.)—At the change here, and among manufacturers of the first class, anxiety and uncertainty are palpable and distressing. One sees them standing in little groups of threes and fours, holding deep consultations, with the most earnest and depressed looks. Some are scarcely capable of attending to business from mental agitation, but go to and fro, seeking for intelligence and comfort, but finding none. I am assured that among the upper classes the suffering at present is more severe than in 1825-6; for the system of bolstering up, which has been resorted to, has produced a general feeling of uncertainty that has no limits. No body knows how many individuals may or may not ultimately weather the storm, and as the greatest capitalists are most involved; no man, in looking at his ledger, can tell on whom he can depend for the punctual fulfilment of his engagements.











**NO. 23**

**DEATH OF ALABAMA,**  
**DE KALB COUNTY.** }  
KIDNED UP by Alexander Brat-  
tman, one Bay Horse, about 14  
high, twelve or thirteen years  
old, on his neck supposed to  
be a fistula, a lump about the gir-  
dle of his back, a few gray hairs  
on his neck or brands perceivable—  
He and Jesse Bynum to twen-  
ty 1837.  
**DREW WILSON, & P.**

iddle, in his November letter to  
ns, had already taken ground for  
ants, and couched the suggestion  
ed Jackson, that they had overtra-  
forgets now, in a position he then  
although he still adheres to the  
founded on it, v. that the repeal  
ecic circular would have cured the

**COUNTRY ALWAYS WRONG.**  
National Intelligencer of this mor-  
nors to multiply the commercial dis-  
the time, by encouraging the Mex-  
ernment to consider the course ta-  
tur ships of war to protect our mer-  
cants from capture, or to obtain their  
when improperly seized by the Mex-  
ica wrong which the Mexican Gov-  
ernment ought to resent. The print which  
sides with every party that makes  
our Government, home or abroad.  
allowing nations


**THE CASE STATED.**  
 Numerous merchants and speculators, the hope of accumulating huge fortunes in their operations, run in debt beyond their ability to pay.  
 They force the banks to suspend the payment of specie, with the double object of retaining themselves from being called on to honor the present, and, finally, paying in depreciated currency.  
 They throw their losses on other portions of the community, which have had no part in their money-making schemes.  
 The best bank notes are now *ten per cent.* below specie. Every farmer and mechanic had a dollar note on hand when the banks stopped, was made to pay ten cents for the speculators' losses; every one who had a five dollar note paid *fifty cents*; every one who had a ten dollar note paid *one dollar*; every man who had a hundred dollar note paid *ten dollars*. The bank note circulation of the country was at least one hundred millions of dollars, so that the speculators, stopping the banks, threw on their own losses, to the amount of **MILLIONS OF DOLLARS** in that operation!  
 Depositors in banks, who have been





independently of the absence of any export which



No. 2

**STATE OF ALABAMA, }**  
**BENTON COUNTY. }**  
 **TAKEN UP** by Edmund Berry living on Muskadine Creek, **SORREL HORSE MULE**, four years old, and appraised to forty dollars before John G. Watkins, Esq. May 6, 1837.  
**M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.**  
May 11, 1837. —3t.

**STATE OF ALABAMA, }**  
**Benton County. }**  
 **TAKEN UP** by Isaac Young, living on Chockolocco, two miles below White Plains two strays, one Black mare, 7 years old, 13 hands 1 inch high. —Also one Black Stud Mule colt, two years old. June 3rd, 1837.  
**M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.**  
June 15, 1837. —3t.

**STATE OF ALABAMA, }**  
**DEKALB COUNTY. }**  
 **TAKEN UP** by John Bert living at the foot of Raccoon Mountain, about seven miles from Rawlingsville, one Iron Gray Mare mixed with roan hairs, near 15 hands high, about four years old this Spring, both hind feet white, & one of the fore feet white, some saddle spots and a star in his face; no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised by James Gray and Jesse Bynum to fifty-five dollars 6th or May, 1837.  
**ANDREW WILSON, J. P.**  
June 1st, 1837.

**To Printers & Publishers.**  
THE Subscribers have just connected their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.  
Diamond; Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Agate on Nonpareil body; Nonpareil, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Minion, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Bourgeois on Brevier body; Bourgeois Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, No. 1 & 2; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Pica on English body; English Nos. 1 & 2; Great Prim; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five lines Pica to twenty, 5, 7, 9 & 10 lines Pica ornaments; 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded.  
Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card orders; near two hundred thousand metal ornaments; brass rule; leads of various thickness; Asymmetrical, Mathematical, and physical signs; steel Braces and dashes three to thirty ems long diamond and Nonpareil music of various kinds: great Primer and double Pica scripts on inclined planes; Antiques; light and heavy two line letters, all face roman and italics; Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, and other blacks, Nonpareil, Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.  
A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order; together with every other article made use of in the Printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, or as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

**CONNER & COOKE,**  
Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.  
Proprietors of newspapers printed in any of the United States, or the Canadas, who copy the above advertisement—times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, and they take twice their amount of bill in

**The Mercantile Business**  
FORMERLY conducted by Arnold & Crow, will be continued in future by Wm. Arnold & Co. at the old stand, on the south side of the pub-square. He retains

ings to his most grateful acknowledgments to his old customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and most respectfully solicits a continuation of their favors. Will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of  
**STABLE & FANCY  
 GOODS,**  
 together with every other article usually kept in stores. His Goods are new and well selected, the city of New York; they were bought as Goods of the same quality have been by other person, consequently will be sold as  
 Be so good as to call and examine for yourself.  
**WILLIAM ARNOLD.**  
 e 1st, 1837.—tf.

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**Last Notice.**  
 those indebted to Walter S. Daniel deceased are respectfully requested to come forward make immediate payment, or they will most likely find their notes and accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection, this being the country, as I am necessarily compelled to leave  
 in a short time.  
**PHILIP SPANN.**  
 andria, Ala. June 1st, 1837.—4t.

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**NOTICE.**  
 My absence at the Supreme Court, m. M. Montgomery, Esqr. will receive any s which may be tendered for my management. He will at all times be found at my office.  
**W. B. MARTIN.**  
 1st, 1837.—St.

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**BLANKS**  
 every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand  
 at this Office.  
 in the adjoining counties  
 furnished with such blanks  
 use, upon the shortest notice  
 on reasonable terms.

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**PRINTING,**  
 D WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH,  
**AT THIS OFFICE.**  
**BLANK DEEDS:**  
**For sale at this Office.**







# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1887.

NO. 24.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
BY J. F. GRANT.  
No subscription received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

**Terms of Advertising.**  
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first insertion, and 1.00 for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements handed in without directions as to position or length, will be published until forbidden. A discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

**ATTHEW J. TURNLEY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
located himself in Cherokee County, Ala., to practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Wilkes, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, to the public generally, and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approval of those who entrust him with business. He pledges himself to business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.  
April 27, 1887.

**School Notice.**  
We are authorized to state, on the part of those immediately interested, that the Ladies' School of a place, commenced its first course on Monday, 22d inst. And further, we are requested to say, that Miss Thompson, who takes charge of the institution, will consider it a favor, for all those who, as early in the term as may be found convenient, as it is deemed important, to have the school organized as soon as possible.

**ENTERTAINMENT.**  
**T. W. HATCHETT,** would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a **HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT** at Rockford, Coosa County, Ala., for the accommodation of travellers—his fare will be as good as can be obtained.  
Rockford, May 17th, 1887.—St.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**BENTON COUNTY.**  
**TAKEN UP** by Redman G. Stewart, one Sorrel Horse, supposed to be six years old, both hind feet white, blaze face, no marks or marks perceptible, and appraised for \$100.  
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.  
May 25, 1887.—St.

**ABSCONDED.**  
ON the 29th March, one large bay horse, sixteen hands high, six or seven years old, thin in the neck, left hind foot white, marked with a collar, shod, with about half worn shoes before and new ones behind, with a small round his neck; he may probably aim to get Georgia. Any person delivering said horse to T. A. Ladd, shall be liberally rewarded. Information thankfully received.  
RUFUS M. MYNATT.  
April 20, 1887.

**NOTICE.**  
**COMMITTED** to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1887, a negro man named GREEN, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high and very stout built, yellow complexioned, has large whiskers. He says he was stolen away some time since, by a man named Ivens, from Elbert Hilder, living in Pickens County, Ala.  
The owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.  
FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.  
April 20, 1887.—St.

**NOTICE.**  
**TAKEN UP** and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age, who calls his name SANCHEZ, and says he belongs to Alsey Pollard, Wilkes County, Alabama, about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away.  
Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.  
January 5th, 1887.—St.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**DEKALB COUNTY.**  
**TAKEN UP** by Alexander Bratton, one Bay Horse, about 14 hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, a scar on his neck supposed to be caused by the fistula, a lump about the size of a fist, a few gray hairs on his back, no other marks or brands perceptible, raised by John Bert and Jesse Bynum to twenty dollars, 6th of May, 1887.  
ANDREW WILSON, J. P.  
June 1st, 1887.

**BLANKS**  
Every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.  
Orders in the adjoining counties may be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

**PRINTING**  
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

## THE TWIN DOOMED.

BY C. P. HOFFMAN.

"Twin born they live, twin born they die, in grief and joy twin hearted,  
Like buds upon one parent bough, twin doomed, in death not parted."

The superstition embodied in the above distich, is very common in those parts of New York and New Jersey, which were originally settled by a line of Dutchmen. It had its influence with Domman presented him with the twin brothers, who were the subject of our story. He regarded them from the first as children of fate—as boons that were lent to their parents to be reclaimed soon, that it was a waste of feeling, if not an impious intermeddling with Providence to allow parental affection to devolve in its full strength upon them.

They were waves, he thought, upon the waters of life, which it hardly concerned his heart to calm. The death of the mother, which soon followed the birth of the twins, confirmed this superstitious feeling, and their forms were henceforth ever associated with images of gloom, in the breast of their only surviving parent. Old Dewitt, however, though a selfish and contracted man, was not wanting in the ideas of duty which became his station as a Christian pastor. He imparted all the slender advantages of education which were shared by his other children, to the two youngest; and though they had not an equal interest in his affections with the rest, he still left them unvisited by any harshness whatsoever. The indifference of their father was, in fact, all of which the twins had to complain.

The consequence was natural; the boys being left so much to themselves, became all in all to each other. Their pursuits were in every respect the same. At school, or in any quarrel, or scene of boyish frolic, the two Dewitts were always named as one individual; and as they shot up toward manhood, they were equally inseparable. If Ernest went out to drive a deer, Rupert always accompanied him to shoot partridges by the way, and if Rupert borrowed his brother's rifle for the larger game, Ernest in turn would shoulder the smooth bore to the other, to bring home some birds at the same time. Together, though, they always went.

The Forest of Deane, which has kept its name and dimensions almost until the present time, was the scene of their early sports. The wild deer, at that time still frequented the highlands of the Hudson; and the rocky passes which led down from this romantic forest to the river, were often secured by these active youths in pursuit of a hunted buck, which would here take the water. Many a time then have the cliffs of Dunderberg echoed their woodland shout, where the blood of their quarry dyed the waves which wash its base. Their names as dead shots and keen hunters were well known in the country below, and there are those yet living in the opposite village of Peekskill, who have feasted upon the meat which the twin hunters carried thither from the forest of Deane.

Our story, however, has but little to do with the early career of the Rockland hunters; and we have merely glanced at the years of their life, which were passed in that romantic region of a State whose scenic beauties are perhaps unmatched in variety by any district of the same size, in order to show how the dispositions of the twins were fused and moulded together in early life. It was on the banks of the Ohio (Oheeyo, or Beautiful River, as it is called in the melodious dialect of the Senecas) that the two foresters of Deane first began to play a part in the world's drama. As the larger game became scarce on the Hudson, they had emigrated to this, then remote region; and here they became famous for their boldness and address in tracing the Indian marauder to his lair; as they were previously noted for their skill in striking a less dangerous quarry.

The courage and enterprise of the two brothers made them great favorites in the community of hunters, of which they are now members. A frontier settler always depends more upon his rifle than on his farm, for subsistence during the infancy of his improvements; and this habit of taking so often to the woods, brings him continually into collision with the Indians. It has ever, indeed, been the main source of all our border difficulties. The two Dewitts, and their full share of these wild adventures, were both distinguished for their feats of daring; but upon one occasion, Rupert, in particular, gave such signal proofs of conduct and bravery, that upon the fall of the young Dewitts, amply revenged his death, Rupert was unanimously elected captain of the station, and all the cabins within the stockade nestled witnessed the preference of his brother with emotions of pride as full as if it had been conferred upon himself, and so much did the twins seem actuated by one soul, that in all measures that were taken by the band of pioneers, they insensitively followed the lead of either brother. The superstition which had given a fatal character to their lives at home, followed in a certain degree, even here, and their characters were supposed to be so thoroughly identified, their fortunes so commingled, that one could overtake the other, that feeling no ed by the other, their followers had equal confidence in both, and volunteered with the same alacrity upon any border expedition when either of the brothers chanced to lead.

It was about this time that General Wayne, who had been sent by government to crush the allied forces of the northwestern Indians, established his camp upon the Ohio, with the intention of passing the winter in disciplining his raw levies, and afterwards so brilliantly decided near the Miami of the lakes. The mail route from Pittsburgh to Beaver now passes the field where the troops were marshalled, and the traveller may still see the rude fireplaces of the soldiery, blackening the rich pasture through which he rides. He may see, too, but we must not anticipate the catastrophe of our story, whose truth is indicated by more than one silent memento.

The western militia, large bodies of which had been drafted into Wayne's army, were never remarkable for military subordination, of which, not to mention the Indian war of '32, the more notable campaigns with the British afforded many an instance. They are a gallant set of men, but they have an invincible propensity each man to fight on his own hook, and not merely that, but when not employed upon immediate active service, it is

almost impossible to keep them together. They become disgusted with the monotony of military duties, revolt at their exacting precision, and though full of fight when fight is to be had, are eager to disperse upon the least intermission of active service, and come and go as individual caprice may lead them. General Wayne's camp, indeed, was merely one or two, but whole troops of volunteers could be seen arriving and departing at any hour. This, to the spirit of an old soldier, who had been bred in the armies of Washington, was undurable. But as these flitting gentry constituted the sharp shooters, upon whom he chiefly depended, the veteran officer bore with them as long as possible, in the hopes that by humoring the ice for which this species of force was all important.

At length, however, matters reached such a pass that the army was in danger of complete disorganization, and a new system must necessarily be adopted. "Mad Anthony," as Wayne's men had never did it by halves, took a thing in law in its most rigid form, and proclaimed that every man should pass beyond his lines without a special permit from himself, should be tried as a deserter, and suffer accordingly. The threatened severity seemed only to multiply the desertions; but so their escape from what they now considered an outrageous tyranny, that with all the vigilance of the regular officers, it was impossible to seize any of the fresh volunteers, however they slipped.

Fresh volunteers, however, occasionally supplied the place of those who thus absconded themselves without leave, and one morning in particular, quite a sensation was created throughout the camp by the arrival of a new body of levies, which, though numerically small, struck every one as the finest company that had yet been mustered beneath the standard of Wayne. The troop consisted of mounted riflemen, thoroughly armed and equipped after the border fashion, and clad in the modern costumes, which is the most graceful of modern costumes. Both horses and men seemed picked for special service, and their movement exhibited that grace and ease, and gait, which alike in man and beast, constitutes the perfection of that admirable force the dragoon, whose original character is only represented in modern armies by the mounted rangers of our western prairies.

The commandant of this corps seemed worthy to be the leader of so gallant a band. His martial figure—the horse he rode and all his personal equipment were in every respect complete, and suited to each other. The eagle feather in his quilled pouch, told of a keen eye and a long shot; which sustained his hat and pistols, from the body of some swarthy focman—spoke of a stout heart and a strong hand; while the panther skin, which formed the housings of his sable roan, betrayed that the rider had vanquished a foe more terrible than the red savage himself. His horse, a Virginia racer, bore himself as if proud of so gallant a master; and as the fringed leggins pressed his flank, while the young officer faced the General in passing in salute before him, he executed his passages with all the graceful precision of a charger trained in the manege.

A murmur of admiration ran along the ranks as this gallant cavalier passed slowly in front of the line of his tall followers, as they were at length marshalled upon the parade. But the sensation which his air and figure excited was almost equally shared by another individual who had hitherto hidden beside him in the van, but who now drew up his rough Indian pony apart from the rest, as claiming no share in the lot of the new comers. It was a sun burnt youth, whose handsome features afforded so exact a counterpart of those of the leader of the band, that were it not for the difference of their equipments, either of the two might at first be taken for the other; and even upon a narrower inspection the dark locks and more animated features of his sanguine and high spirited brother. The former, as we have mentioned, had drawn off from the corps the moment it halted and formed for inspection. He now stood leaning upon his rifle, his plain leather hunting shirt contrasting not less with the gay colored frock of his companions, than did the shaggy coat of his stunted pony with the sleek hides of their clean lined couriers. His look, too, was widely different from the bilthe and buoyant one which lighted their features; and his eye and lip betrayed a mingled expression of sorrow and scorn, as he glanced from the lith and noble figure of his brother to the buckram regulars, who platoons were marshalled near.

The new levies were duly mustered, and after the rules and articles of war had been read aloud to them, several camp regulations were promulgated, and among the rest the recent order of the commandant in chief, whereby a breach of discipline in going beyond the chain of sentinels, incurred the penalty of desertion.

"No, by heaven!" shouted Ernest, when this was read. "Rupert, Rupert, my brother, you shall never bear such slavery. Away—away from this roofless prison, and if your life is what they want, let them have it in the woods—in your own way, but bind not yourself to these written laws, that bear chains and death in every letter. Away, Rupert, away from this accursed thralldom." And leaping into his saddle before his words were uttered, he seized the bridle rein of his buckram and nearly urged him from the spot while pouring out his passionate appeal.

"By the soul of Washington," roared old Wayne, "what mad youngster is this? Nay, seize him, he added he, good humoredly, seeing that Rupert did not yield to his brother's violence, and that the other checked himself and withdrew abashed from the parade, as a coarse laugh, excited by his Quixotism, stung his ear. "By the soul of Washington," cried the General, repeating his favorite oath, "but you're a fine brace of fellows, and Uncle Sam has so much need of both of you, that he has no idea of letting one go; and calling Rupert to his side, he spoke with a kindness to the young officer, that was probably meant to secure a new recruit in his brother; who had, however, disappeared from the scene.

The parade was now dismissed, and so soon as Rupert had taken possession of his quarters and seen that his men and horses were all properly taken care of, he parted from his comrades to take his farewell of Ernest, who awaited him in a clump of trees upon the bank of the river, a short

distance from camp. Ernest seemed to have fully recovered his equanimity, but thought, youth like, ashamed of the fit of heroics which had placed his brother in a somewhat ridiculous position which he had entertained from the first, about Rupert's taking service under Gen. Wayne.

"You will not start homeward to night?" cried Rupert, at length changing a subject it was useless to discuss.

"Yes—to night I must be off, and that soon, too, before midnight. I don't know that I have done wisely in coming so far with you, but in truth, I wanted to see how our hunters would look among the continentals. Mad Anthony has brought with him."

"Wait till we come to the fighting, Ernest, and the old General will soon find out who's who. His regulars may do with the British, but a man must live in the woods to know how to fight in them."

"Ay, ay, that's it; a hound may do for deer that isn't worth a powder horn stopper upon a panther's track. But you must remember, continued that you will have to fight just in the way the General tells you—which means, I take it, that real manhood must go for nothing. Why there's not a drummer in the ranks, that will not know his duty better than you; ay, and for aught I see, be able to do it, too, as well. A flush of pride, perhaps of pain—crossed the countenance of the young officer as his brother thus spoke, and laying his hand upon his arm, added, with the indignant tone of a caged hunter—why, Rupert, you must not dare even soldier that you now are, to take the bush and keep your hand in by killing a buck occasionally."

"Believe it not, Ernest! My men will never stand that for all the Mad Anthony's of mad devils in the universe."

"You must, you must, my brother," answered Ernest, shaking his head; "and now you begin to see why I would not volunteer upon this service. I am quieter than you, and therefore saw farther into matters than you did, when you chose to come hither rather than give up the command of your company. But where's the use of looking back upon a cold trail; you are now one of Uncle Sam's men, and Heaven knows when he will let go his grip upon you."

Conversing thus, the brothers had walked some distance. The moon was shining bright above them, and a silver coil of light tripping along the river's course, seemed to lure them onward with the river's course. But at length the more considerate Ernest deemed it prudent that they should part, and catching the pony, which had hitherto followed him like a dog, he mounted and prepared to move off. But Rupert would not yet leave his brother and retrace his steps to camp. It might be long before they should meet again; they who had never before thus parted—who had been long inseparable, alike in counsel and in action, and who were now about for the first time to be severed, when stout hearts and strong hands might best be mutually serviceable.

"I don't think I will leave you just yet, Ernest. I may as well walk with you as far as the branch, and we are hardly without shot of the soldier who is standing sentry yonder. What a mark the fellow's cap would be from the clump of pawpaws!"

"Yes," said Ernest, lifting his rifle from his lap as the musket gleamed in the moonlight; "I am almost tempted to pick that shining smooth bore out of his fingers, just to show how ridiculous it is to carry such shooting irons as that into the forest. But come, the time has gone by for such jokes. If you will go farther with me let us push on. They reached the branch or break and crossed it; and still they continued increasing the distance between themselves and the camp."

"Well, I suppose we must now really bid good bye," exclaimed Rupert at last, seizing the hand of his brother. "But here, Ernest, I wish you would carry home my Indian belt and these other fixings; they will remind you of old times if I'm thinking to wear more in camp fashion." As he spoke he tied the wampum sash around the waist pouch of his brother, and while throwing the Indian fold of brotherhood, and the twins parted with that silent embrace.

Rupert, rapidly retracing his steps toward the camp, soon reached the brook, and a half hour's walk might yet have enabled him to regain his quarters in safety, but the finger led away from duty by the strong lure of an instinct not less impulsive in the bosom of a borderer.

Pausing to drink at the rivulet, Rupert in stooping over the bank, thought that he discovered a fresh moccasin print, and bending down the branches which embowered the spot, so as to bring the examination fully satisfied him that an Indian had thus discovered traces of a spy in the neighborhood of the camp, would at once have reported to the officer of the day, and allowed his superiors to take measures accordingly. But such an idea never occurred to the backwoods ranger. He had discovered an Indian trail, and there were but two things, in his opinion, to be done; first to find out its direction, and then to follow it to the death. He impelled by a more irresistible instinct than that which urged the fiery Rupert on that fatal chase.

It boots not to tell the various chances of his hunt; how here he missed the trail upon rocky ground where the moccasin had left no print; how, as he was obliged to feel for it in some tangled thicket, he was betrayed by a moonbeam, and how, at last, when the stars grew dim and the gray time rested his weary limbs upon the banks of a stream, where the trail disappeared entirely.

Let us now follow the fortunes of the doomed Ernest, who, like the hero of classic story, bore about his person the fatal gifts that were to work his destruction. Not a half hour elapsed from the time that he had parted from his brother, before he found himself the prisoner of a sergeant's guard, which was despatched to "take or slay the deserter, Rupert Dewitt." Apprehending no ill, Ernest had allowed himself to be seized; the equipment he had just received from Rupert, not less than the similitude of likeness to his twin brother, in the opinion of the party that captured him, fully establishing his identity; and the horror which he felt at discovering how Rupert had forfeited his life, was almost counterbalanced by a thrill of joy, as it suggested itself to the high-souled Ernest that he might so far keep up the counterfeit as to become a sacrifice in place of the brother on

whom he doated. The comrades of Rupert, who might have detected the imposition, chanced to be off upon fatigue parties in different directions; and thus, together with the summary mode of proceeding that was adopted upon his reaching camp, favoured his design. A drumhead court-martial was instantly called to decide upon the fate of a too many witnesses. The road that he had taken, the distance from camp, the time of night he had chosen to wander so far from the line, nay, the fact of his leaving his blood-horse at the stable, as if fearing detection through him, and stealing off upon an Indian pony—all seemed to make out a flagrant case of desertion. But why dwell upon these painful details of an affair which was so amply canvassed in all its bearings, throughout the western country, long afterward. Let the reader be content with the bare historical fact, that the ill-starred militiaman was condemned to be shot to death as a deserter, under the circumstances as we have stated them. It seemed a terrible proceeding when these attending circumstances were afterward reviewed; but though at the time General Wayne was much censured for signing that young man's death-warrant, yet both military men and civilians, who knew the condition of his army, have agreed that it was this one example alone which prevented that army from falling to pieces.

The heart of Ernest was so thoroughly made up to meet the fate, which was intended for his brother, and his pulse did not change in a single throb when he was told that he had but an hour to prepare himself for death. "The sooner that it be over the better for Rupert," exclaimed mentally. "And then, man as he was, his eyes filled with tears when he thought of the anguish which that darling brother would suffer at hearing the fate which had overtaken him."

"Oh! God!" he cried aloud, clasping his hands above his head, as he paced the narrow guard-room in which he was now immured. "God of Heaven! that they would but place us together with our rifles in the forest, and send this whole army to hunt us down." And the features of the wild bushfighter lighted up with a grim smile as he thought of keeping a battalion at bay in the greenwood, and crippling it with his single arm. The proud thought seemed to bear with it a new train of views. "Rupert knew," said he, pausing in his walk—"if he but dreamed how matters were going, he could soon collect a score of rifles to strike with, and take me from beneath their very bayonets. But this is madness."

"That it is, my fine fellow," answered the sentry, who guarded his door, and who now hearing the last words uttered while the steps of those who were to have the final charge of the prisoner were heard upon the stair, thought it incumbent upon him to remind the youth where he was. Ernest compressed his lip, and drawing himself to his full height, as he wheeled and faced his escort, motioned to them to lead on. He was at once conducted to the esplanade in front of the camp, upon the river's bank.

The morning was gusty and drizzling, as if Nature shuddered in tears at the sacrifice of one who from his infancy had worshipped her so faithfully. The young hunter gazed inquiringly about him, as he stepped forward to take the fatal position from which he was never to move more. He looked to see if there was one in all that array of formal faces who would exchange one glance of recognition or sympathy with him; but of the many in his brother's band who so often had echoed his own shout upon the joyous hunt, or heeded his charging cry in the Indian onslaught, there was now not one to look upon the dying youth. Considerations of feeling, or the fear, perhaps, of exciting a mutinous spirit among these hot-headed levies, had induced the general to keep the comrades of the twin brothers at a distance from the fatal scene. They had originally been detailed upon some fatigue duty, which took them to a distance from the camp, and which had been since adopted to prolong their absence until the catastrophe was over. Ernest felt a sinking of the heart to think there was near, no home-loved friend, who witnessed that he died like a man; and yet, when he remembered that one such witness might, by identifying him, prevent his sacrifice and jeopard the life of Rupert, he was content that it should be thus.

A platoon of regulars was now drawn up in front of him, and waited but the word of their officer—when suddenly a murmur ran along the column, which was displayed upon the ground in order to give solemnity to the scene. It was mistaken for a symptom of mutiny, and precipitated the fatal moment.

"Fire!" cried the officer—and, even as he spoke a haggard figure, in a torn hunting-shirt—with ghastly look—and tangled hair that floated on the breeze—leaped before the line of deadly muzzles! He uttered one piercing shriek—whether of joy or agony it were impossible to tell—and then fell staggering with one arm across the bosom of Ernest, who breathed out his life while springing forward to meet the embrace of his brother.

They were buried in one grave, and the voyager upon the Ohio, whose boat may near the northwestern shore, where the traces of Wayne's encampment are still visible, still sees the shadowy buckeye, beneath which repose the TWIN DOOMED FORESTERS OF DEANE.

From the Charleston Mercury.  
TEXAS.  
This interesting country attracts so much attention at the present moment, and calls forth so many inquiries, that the following information derived from a personal knowledge, will, it is hoped, prove interesting to those who feel disposed to emigrate to the far West.

The approach to the country is either by sea to Galveston Bay, Velasco at the mouth of the Brazos, Matagorda Bay, Copano, or the Rio Grande, the dividing line between Mexico and Texas.

Galveston is destined to be the most important seaport of this fertile region, as a vessel drawing from twelve to fifteen feet water, may enter a safe harbor at the East end of Galveston Island, where the City of that name has been laid out, and as soon as the shares are disposed of, will be sold in lots to the highest bidders. The portion appropriated for the building of the town comprises 4000 acres, and is well situated in point of convenience and health, being distant only



two miles from the main land or Point Bol-

The town of Houston is forty-five miles distant, and is located on Buffalo Bayou, which empties into Galveston Bay. Houston has been selected for the Seat of Government for the four ensuing years, and is rapidly improving, both in public and private dwellings, as well as store houses.

Congress held its session there, which commenced the first of this month. Trinity River also empties into the Bay, and in all probability will be the best navigable stream in Texas, requiring only the clearing of light obstructions, of timber to open a free Steam Boat navigation at most seasons of the year. The country in the vicinity of the Trinity is well timbered, having in many parts a rich, deep soil, with an undergrowth of heavy cane, and is beyond the reach of frosts. Vessels drawing from five to seven feet water, may enter the mouth of the Brazos at the port of Valasco, and do proceed up to the town of Marion, distant forty miles by land from its mouth, and two miles from the town of Columbia, the former Seat of Government. Steamboats drawing a light draught of water, may ascend as far as Washington, 300 miles further up the Brazos, and in times of a rise in the river, a much greater distance—probably as high as the Falls. Washington will become an important town having a fine country round it, and well suited both for the receiving and shipping of produce. As you proceed West from the Brazos, the country gradually rises into a beautiful waving prairie country with occasional forests of timber, which give it the appearance of a highly cultivated lawn interspersed with dark and permanent sites of woodland.

Here in some parts the timber is insufficient for the demand of a well settled country; but where the prairies are extensive and without wood, they will be brought in requisition for pasture land, being most of the year covered with a rich, luxuriant grass. The soil in this part, is better for cotton than any prairie lands I have seen East of the Mississippi, not partaking so much of the lime-stone, and are more feasible and easily worked. As you continue down the Brazos, the bottom lands are in great repute, and are alluvial, of a rich, black soil, with a growth of oak, hickory and lynn; and a very heavy cane undergrowth; but as you ascend the country lying in between the Brazos and Colorado Rivers, it breaks into prairies of various extent, and the country cannot be surpassed by any in the world, both in richness and fertility of soil, salubrity of climate and beauty of country. The fertility of the soil allows of the cultivation of the Vine, Sugar Cane, Cotton, Wheat, Indian Corn, &c. &c. And their universal natural pastures, afford ample subsistence for cattle and other stock, at all seasons of the year. Vessels drawing from seven to ten feet water, may enter several of the streams emptying into Matagorda Bay.

And the country situate West of the Colorado, bordering on the Guadalupe or Wal-loupe is equally as fine as that heretofore described, also these lands in the vicinity of Cox's Point, possesses great advantages. Cox's Point must also become an important place of export, and I am informed that this league has been purchased by some gentleman of South Carolina, for the purpose of establishing a town there. The country may also be entered by Red River, taking a Steamboat at New Orleans, Natchez or Memphis, and from either place there are regular packets playing to Natchez on Red River, and from thence by land to the Sabine River, which is the dividing line between the United States and Texas. There is a good road on to Nacogdoches, and from thence to the Rivers Trinity, Brazos, and Colorado, through a well settled country.

The Deer rove in most parts of Texas in herds; and Geese, Ducks, &c., resort to the prairies in millions, with an abundance, with an abundance of other fowl and game. And when you approach far west, the Buffalo and Mustang ponies are met with in great abundance. Hogs increase rapidly, and they are usually fatter than any corned hogs I have ever seen in the United States; the prairies yielding a nut which keeps them in order without corn.

More Hidden Treasures Found.—We understand that Mr. Cyrus Munday, while engaged in removing a heap of stones on the land of John Douglass, Esq., in the Northern part of this county, a few days since, discovered the remains of a wooden box, containing four hundred and forty-nine double gold coins amounting to near \$7,500. The fortune finder is Mr. Douglass' overseer, an industrious, worthy man, who will no doubt make a proper use of the money. Some doubt is entertained, we learn as to the genuineness of the coin, but we have conversed with Mr. Douglass and several others who resided in the immediate neighborhood, and they appear to think that it is good. They had only seen a few pieces, and examined them but slightly. Mr. Munday manifests no anxiety to have its purity tested, but keeps both the money and the place where he found it as much a secret as possible.—We can see no good reason for this concealment, and hope he will remove the deposits to this place, may once in their lives have a peep at the long promised yellow boys. From the great length of time this deposits must have remained a secret,

we presume there is no possibility that any one will claim it.—*Charlottesville Advocate.*

Anecdote of two Indians.—Two Sachems of the Western Indians, in making a tour to Philadelphia, dined at the house of a gentleman of fortune, amidst a splendid circle; and observing mustard upon the table, one of them, without suspecting the consequence, took a spoonful at once in his mouth, which soon caused the tears to run plentifully down his rugged countenance; but collecting himself in a moment, and perceiving that he was the cause of his brother Sachem's crying, replied without hesitation, that it was caused by his reflecting upon the goodness of his father, who was slain in battle. This answer appeared satisfactory to the inquisitive chief, while the other, who had learned by experience the qualities of mustard, kept his eye constantly on his tawny brother of the wilderness, until at length he enjoyed the superlative pleasure of beholding him take a spoonful into his mouth in the same manner he had just done himself, and which was productive of the same effect. The former now requested of his companion the reason of his shedding tears, and was answered with Indian readiness and wit.—Because you were not killed when your father was.

Natural Curiosity.—Last week we were shown an animal, the like of which we have never seen or heard of. Some boys playing in a canoe, opposite Carondelet, perceived an animal swimming towards the shore, mistaking it for a water-snake, they attempted to kill it. In this, however, they failed; it dived under the water, and again appeared near the shore where the boys caught it. They took it home, and kept it in a basin of water for a week, when it died. It has been immersed in rum for preservation. This strange creature is about seven inches long, of a dark slate color, and about an inch and a half in circumference. The head and body are those of an eel, the tail terminating in a fin. Immediately behind the eyes, are lateral formations supposed to be intended for fins, they extend out about an inch, and are divided into distinct branches, resembling in miniature, those of a limb stripped of its foliage. About an inch behind these fins, are situated two arms, in form resembling those of an infant, and terminating in hands, the five fingers and nails of which are distinctly articulated. It appeared to use these hands freely, placing them on its head and body, and catching hold of different articles thrown into the water. Can our naturalists tell what animal this is?—*St. Louis Dul.*

Our friends throughout the country should mark well the movements of their political enemies. Already the whole federal camp is aroused, and their efforts will be untiring to gain the ascendant. No expedient will be left untried by them, and the cloak of deception will be freely worn until the contest shall be terminated.—Patriots will be betrayed and vilified, whilst traitors are extolled for their virtues. Freemen will be denounced, and the slaves of tyrants caressed by men who claim to be reputable. The signs look ominous, when we see old apostates country, on tours of observation. We say to our friends—to the Democrats of Alabama—scrutinize closely the views of men who may crave your suffrages at the approaching elections.—See that you defeat those aspirants who would chain you to the car of a most detestable foreign monopoly. It is not only here in Alabama, that the battle is to be fought; but the Democracy of the whole Union are assailed with a violence heretofore unknown. The contest every where is between the friends and the foes of free government—between the aristocracy with their millions for corruption, and the honest yeomanry who live by the fruits of their toil. We repeat, let no candidate have your vote, who shall withhold his sentiments on the all absorbing and agitating topics of the day. If you send Bankmen to the Legislature, your Senators in Congress will be instructed by them, and your liberties endangered; if not forever sealed.

Whiggery is becoming calmer. The Collector of N. York obeys the laws, and the fire of the flint has gone out in Boston. The Boston Post Office in the latter city will not be torn down, nor will the Post Master be "cooked" or eaten for "Greens." The N. Y. Ev. Post says:

"The scheme of opposition to the payment of postage in specie, has been given up by the people of Boston. The fire of the flint, as it was called by some of the prints here, has cooled."

—A hasty spark,  
That straight was cold again.

—*Pennsylvanian.*

TEXIAN AGGRESSION.

By the following letter, received in this place a few days since, it will be perceived that the republic of Texas has proceeded to lay off its territory into land districts, and

to include one or two counties belonging to present to the State of Arkansas, within its jurisdiction and as under its sovereignty. This premature legislation is worse than useless to Texas—because the government of the United States has recently appointed commissioners to make the true boundary line between Mexico or Texas—and would be ready at any moment to fulfill the terms of any such survey. But if it shall turn out that the district of country in question really belongs to the U. S. their land districts must be nullities, and if land offices were erected in their territory, in contravention of such adjustment of boundary, the Executive of Arkansas would be competent to expel it by force. Therefore, we regard the establishment of any such land office in our limits, as altogether unwarranted and premature.—*Gazette.*

"I saw on yesterday a copy of the law of the republic of Texas, establishing a General Land-office for that republic, and providing the mode of locating land warrants, &c. By that law a land district is established including all that section of country lying between main Red river and the Sulphur fork, called the Red river land district, and a Land-office established at the house of Geo. Wright, near Jonesboro' in Miller county."

You will perceive that the above described land district includes all that portion of Lafayette county lying south of Red river, and all Miller county.

By what authority the republic of Texas takes upon itself to exercise jurisdiction, and establish Land-offices within the limits of the state of Arkansas, I know not; but I have furnished you with the above item of information in order that you, as the executive of the state, if you deem it proper, may make inquiries relating thereto, and take the proper steps to establish the jurisdiction of Arkansas more fully.

#### LOOK AT THIS.

From the *Commercial*.

"THE BANKS OF THIS CITY NO LONGER RECEIVE THE NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES BANK. They are received at the Merchants Bank however, in payments due the agency of the United States Bank."

"Who! has it come to this! But the other week, and Nicholas Biddle was called to New York whenever a merchant was embarrassed! the day of his leaving his marble palace in Philadelphia, announced in Express ships and published in *Gazettes*, his arrival hailed by the assembled merchants on the wharves of the great Emporium! BANK PRESIDENTS and CASHIERS notified to attend at certain hours and hear the responses of the ORACLE! his post-nominals reckoned as axioms of political economy!! and has it come to this! that the Banks of New York will not take this note for FIVE DOLLARS! what the note of NICHOLAS BIDDLE'S bank in worse odium of their little city concerns! ay! than those of one of the *Pet Banks* even!!! Nothing less than the assertion of one of Mr. Biddle's own editors could induce us to believe such is the fact, and we must therefore credit it."

But why is it, that the Banks of the city of New York "no longer receive the notes of the U. S. Bank?" If the whigs of the U. S. Bank is in better condition than any other Bank in the country. Why then, take the notes of the Banks they belong to be in a worse condition and refuse those of the U. S. Bank? They are not the men to question the truth of any thing that Mr. BIDDLE may say. Why then, if they believe him, do they refuse his paper? He has told them:

"Had it (the United States Bank) continued merely its own strength it would have continued its payments without reserve."

Why then—no repeat the question—do the city banks of New York refuse to receive the notes of the U. S. Bank? It must be because they do not believe that bank to be in a sound condition? It must be because they do not believe Mr. BIDDLE that they do not believe his bank could have "continued its payments without reserve"—that they do not believe that bank can assume the position "to take the lead in the early resumption of specie payments."

The banks in the city of New York know something of the liabilities of Mr. Biddle's Bank, and however they might be disposed to obey his nod when his Bank paid specie, they are not going to be so tractable now. They do not take his notes now because they know he effected a loan last year in Europe, of some SEVEN MILLIONS IN SPECIE, which he has to return in specie; that he owes the Government of the U. States something like EIGHT MILLIONS which he will have to pay in specie; that he has foreign stockholders to the amount of some twelve or fourteen millions, who are likely to prefer the note from five to seven millions for his present charter, and that he has run the risk of getting his charter renewed, if it should be for The Banks of New York know all these things, and they doubt whether Mr. Biddle can meet these specie obligations and have any left to pay the notes of his own bank.

When the banks doubt him the PEOPLE would be idiots to trust him.—*Balt. Rep.*

From the *American Sentinel.*

#### GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

Upwards of twenty thousand citizens assembled in the State house yard on Monday, May 15, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in pursuance of a public notice, being the largest meeting ever assembled in Philadelphia. The meeting was called to order by Samuel C. Thompson, son, and William Thompson was unanimously elected President. On motion, Frederick Stoeber, John Wilkink, Isaiel Young, Francis Brelsford, Edward A Penniman, and Furman E. Downer, were elected vice presidents; John Ferral, Thos. O'Neil, and Eli Dillon, were appointed secretaries.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Wm. Thompson, E. A. Penniman, and S. C. Thompson; after which Mr. John Ferral introduced, with some prefatory remarks, the following

#### PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, a design not only exists, but has been openly avowed, by the head of the British party in these United States—namely, by the British bank, and by the leading organs of the British party, and by all those papers throughout the United States which are devoted to foreign interests and supported by foreign funds, and with which our country is so abundantly afflicted—to permit, and absolutely to enforce, in this season of public difficulty, the exportation of American specie to foreign countries; thereby to bolster up, with the treasure and lawful currency of the United States, the ruined fortunes of Europe's monarchies, and to leave the American nation, as has heretofore been done through a long course of years, to the use of a spurious paper currency:

And whereas, this impudent and treasonable proposal, has been made under the plea of re-constituting the fortunes of foreign traders and their American partners, as heretofore inflated to the nominal amount of millions, at the expense of the nation's domestic industry, its internal prosperity, its national wealth and its popular liberty, no less than of the physical case, the private morals and public virtue of its citizens:

And whereas, not content with this proposal, nor quieted, if silenced, by the evident indignation of the whole American people, nor by the express determination of the American administration, in a course of policy in full accordance with the national sentiment and national interests, the same British party has been and yet is unceasingly at effect of every measure having in view the protection of the national domain and the national wealth from the speculation and speculation of foreign robbers and domestic gamblers, and in furthering by every means and invention imaginable, the exportation of American specie, and the forcing now issues here of paper forgeries.

And whereas, at the present time, during the semblance of peace, there reigns an anarchical Europe and republican America; and whereas, this war, instead of being carried on openly, as in years past, by fleets and armies, is conducted more insidiously and dangerously, by means of a fraudulent, commerce and fraudulent money transactions. And whereas, the object of this struggle has been and is to make this young nation (free as fed by the tribute of its surplus wealth) hold, degraded, debilitated and insolvent Government of Europe.

And whereas, there exists in this city a party in the active employ of a foreign enemy, whose special occupation is to seize every advantage, to prevent every difficulty, to create every embarrassment, and to subvert every dollar from circulation, for the purpose of traffic and foreign exportation: this city of Philadelphia, a corporation well known to be in full understanding with, an to form a part of, that foreign factious laborers to place all its interests at the mercy of foreign empires:

And whereas, this hostile corporation has, not in common but in uncommon counciling of paper of certificates to the amount of \$159,000 in bills of 25 cents, and fifty cents and upwards, and for the decreasing of the same a legal tender in payment of city taxes, water rents, &c. thereby constituting a gross purpose of violating all the constitutional and legislative laws of the State, and rancy, and with the unexpressed but evident objects in view—

First. Of throwing out of circulation all the silver coin.

2d. For rendering the same silver coin and small legal specie currency an object of illicit trade and barter, and thus affording an opportunity to the British Bank and its auxiliary institutions, of amassing the current specie, and of exporting it as fast as collected to Europe.

3d. Of raising the price of all the necessities of life, and recommending a course of gambling, under the names of speculation and trade, in which the people of these States, victims, and foreign and home desperadoes the gainers.

4th. Of affording facilities to foreign agents

for purchasing at favored prices command of the specie thus collected also to Europe: thus recommending a course of dearth and scarcity, such as existed a few months since, and which but a few ago previous to these odious measures, New York by the British party, and ed up here and in other cities by the party; forcing a run upon the banks, in hope of draining their vaults, and the treasury of the whole specie of the States, the same forthwith to Europe—

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we view the action of banks in suspending specie payments, in conjunction with the issuing of small bills by the corporation of this city, not pretended, to keep the specie in the country, but as a malicious and reckless scheme, to force the national administration to the Treasury circular, and to compel people to submit to the establishment of a national bank, and thus also the organs of the British party, and by all those papers throughout the United States which are devoted to foreign interests and supported by foreign funds, and with which our country is so abundantly afflicted—to permit, and absolutely to enforce, in this season of public difficulty, the exportation of American specie to foreign countries; thereby to bolster up, with the treasure and lawful currency of the United States, the ruined fortunes of Europe's monarchies, and to leave the American nation, as has heretofore been done through a long course of years, to the use of a spurious paper currency:

Resolved, That we regard the holding of the country the specie treasure of the nation, and in the pockets of the people, the current coin of the land, to involve, not only the well being of the whole population, but at the present time, the very existence of the nation. That the measures lately taken in Mexico, for the issuing of letters marque; and the despatching of commissions to all the naval powers of Europe, for the vessels to act as privateers, under the Mexican flag, together with the acts of hostility recently committed, and now committing against American traders, and upon the vessels of the United States in the Mexican gulf, sufficiently declare that our country is now threatened with a universal Corsair war from all the enemies of our liberty and point out the immense importance to our national safety of preserving at home, protecting from all possibility of exportation, by any and every measure that shall found most effective and expedient, both as stores of gold and silver, and of all the necessities of life.

Resolved, That these United States are indebted to no nation under Heaven; that the specie treasure and lawful current coin within our borders, no foreign claims do exist, and further, that these United States, being the only civilized country on the globe at this time free of debt, and financial embarrassments of every description, they are necessarily and consequently the only country fully and fairly entitled to a currency of sound specie.

Resolved, That it is the first duty of every nation and of every Government, to provide for the great body politic—for its defense, security and prosperity, without regard to the conflicting and often imaginary, false, publicly injurious, interests or wishes of individuals and classes of men. That commensurate with the same, we conceive the responsibility of the President of the United States, in the payment of specie, and the import duties in the customs, and the further order to the officers of the customs, to receive all moneys received for such duties in the vaults of the customs, and to pay not a cent of it into any one of the deposit banks, should have suspended specie payments, have been conceived in the true sense, and full understanding of this first great national duty.

Resolved, That we are sternly opposed to the issuing of paper certificates of stock substitutes for specie currency, and that we hereby agree to prosecute by law, any corporation, company or individual, that may or do present the same to us in payment of any debt or wages, or any article which may have to dispose of in our respective locations.

Resolved, That as the laws of the State, and of the United States are clearly and strictly against the issuing of small bills, and the refusal of banks to pay their debts, we pledge ourselves to abide by the laws of the State, to enforce them by every means in our power, and to trust in the national administration for defence and against the wicked designs of the coalition of foreign and American bankrupts.

Resolved, That a committee of seven, appointed to hold correspondence with the banks of this city and county, with instructions to inquire whether they will agree to pay their ten dollar or their five dollar notes, or to what extent they will go in redeeming their notes; and that said committee report to an adjourned meeting to be held at the place on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Resolved, That we are opposed to moneyed monopolies; that we consider the banking system as a system of fraud and oppression; that we believe hard money to be the only just and legal currency and we will therefore hereafter give our support to no man, who is not hostile to the banks, and in favor of no other circulating medium than that of gold and silver.

Resolved, That we claim for the domestic manufactures of the country, full and ample protection can only be afforded by establishing a currency of gold and silver by issue upon a circulating medium.

Resolved, That the practice of bond-



avored prices... goods at long credits, is a danger... measure, which holds out encourage... to our importing merchants, ruinous... ourselves, destructive of the best inter... of the farmer, the mechanic, and the free... of this country, certain to drain it... metallic currency, by leaving to the... unity only promises to pay, in place of... performance of real payment in constitu... coin.

That on the question of the cur... we have no confidence in the State ad... ministrations generally, as now constituted... at in the present crisis, we hereby call... the national administration to take all... measures as it shall judge the most ex... and effective, for restoring and pre... our constitutional metallic currency... at we hereby pledge our lives, if neces... for the support of the same.

That a copy of the proceedings... meeting be sent to the President and... President of the United States, and... of the various departments of the... ment, with an earnest solicitation to... their best efforts to protect the people... the outrageous and unjust machinations... the paper money makers, their tools, and... andants.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this... meeting be published in all the daily papers... this city.

WM. THOMPSON, Pres't.

Fred. Stover,  
John Willbank,  
Israel Young,  
Francis Brelsford,  
Edward A. Pean-man,  
Furman E. Downes,  
Vice Presidents.  
John Ferral, Thomas O'Neill, Eli Dillon  
Secretaries.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JUNE 29, 1837.

appears now to be the general opinion that... gress will be convened, more for the purpose... taking into consideration the existing state of... ers between the United States and Mexico... to interfere in any manner with the currency... the country. Those who have most in forma... on the subject, with very few exceptions, are... dely of opinion that Mexico has given the... ted States sufficient cause to declare war... her; these few exceptions it is to be regret... appear willing, and even anxious, to attach... blame for the existing difficulties between... two Governments to the United States, which... doubt occasioned by their bitter opposition to... late and present administrations. For our... we are neither ashamed nor afraid to avow... sentiment, that we are "for our country when... right, and for our country right or wrong."

readers will no doubt expect to find in our... ent number, some of the proceedings of the... sature; but we received nothing from that... by the last Southern Mail, and as its time... rival is late on Thursday evening, they will... give at once, that even should it happen to... e at the appointed time, the information it... bring, would arrive too late to insert this... We have however received sufficient in... ence by the North Alabama Mail, to confirm... the opinion, that the measure of relief ad... by the Legislature will be based upon an ex... on of time to Bank debtors, and the issuing... ate bonds to the amount of probably five... ons, redeemable in four or five years. The... probability of the adoption of these meas... which would afford relief to Bank as well as... debtors, together with the present favora... indications in the Cotton market, establish... all grounded hope that former confidence, and... perity will be restored, at least to a large ma... of the citizens of our own State.

We understand also, that his Excellency C. C... has been elected Senator to Congress for the... six years, vice the Hon. John McKinly... ed. With this appointment we are well... sed. Gov. Clay is a tried patriot, and has... ed the confidence of his countrymen. His... ing industry and labor for the interest of Al... an entitle him to the highest honors within... of her citizens.

Since the foregoing was in type we have... ed a letter, by private conveyance, from... representative Col. Turner, in which he states... he has no doubt means of relief will be... ed, but cannot as yet state positively to what... He is however of the opinion that State... to the amount of one million will be issued... deposited in each Bank, and those indebted to... Banks allowed one, two and three years. to

particular attention of our readers is re... to the Preamble and Resolutions adopted... the great anti-Bank meeting on the 15th of... at Philadelphia, which we publish entire... of this day's paper. This meeting, which consist... of upwards of 20,000, and is said to have been... largest public meeting ever convened in Phila... phia, speaks volumes in refutation of the nu... change of public sentiment favorable to a re... of the old United States Bank. The pre... American freemen, determined not to be fet... and Bank-ridden by domestic factions in al... ce with foreign enemies to our liberty and pro... sity. Their example and sentiments are wor... of all imitation.

A public meeting was recently held in Natchez... Miss. to which a report was made by a com... mittee appointed for the purpose, on the subject... of the recent loss of the Ben Sheron, and the... destruction of human life. The meeting passed... resolutions recommending the Legislature of Mis... sippi to take the subject under their consider... ation, and also requesting that body, to recom... mend to all the other States bordering on the Mis... sissippi and Ohio, a similar course of Legislation... on the subject. But that it should not be with... in the constitutional power of the Legislature to... pass enactments on the subject they were request... ed to memorialize Congress relative thereto.

Resolutions were also passed at the same meet... ing, reproaching in the strongest terms the con... duct of the Captain of the Ben Sheron on that... occasion, and also the Captain of the Steamboat... Alton, who was said to have passed through the... midst of the sufferers, without rendering any as... sistance. The energetic and humane conduct of... the Captains of the Statesman and Columbus, in... rendering assistance to, and rescuing the sufferers... was spoken of in the highest terms of approba... tion.

The largest public meeting which was ever as... sembled in Baltimore, took place at Monument... square on Monday 29th May last, to take into con... sideration the present deranged state of the cur... rency. The meeting adopted by an overwhelm... ing majority, a preamble and resolutions con... demning as unjustifiable, illegal and unusual the... policy of the Banks in suspending specie pay... ments, and expressed it as the opinion of the meet... ing that, "the measure was prompted by a de... sire to uphold bankrupt speculators and insolvent... brokers at the expense of the honest and indus... trious portions of the community." The meeting... viewed the present struggle as between the virtu... ous and industrious portions of the community... and bank advocates, and approved of "the wise... precaution of the National Government in refus... ing to receive in payment for the public domain... the notes of bankrupt institutions," and also con... demned as base and treacherous the measures... urged by the British party, to prevent the due... execution of the laws. The last resolution con... tained an urgent request to the President to use... all his constitutional powers to secure for the peo... ple the only constitutional currency. Surely these... unqualified expressions of public opinion, such as... given at this meeting, and also at Philadelphia... and other cities, will open the eyes of the bank... whigs, who have been lately rejoicing at the dis... tressed and deranged condition of the country, in... the hope that it would reinstate their favorite in... stitution, and render their principles predominant... They will begin to think that the freedom of the... United States are made of sterner stuff than... to sacrifice the interests of the great body of the... people for the purpose of enabling speculators... and bank monopolists to amass princely fortunes... by means which would in future endanger the... liberty of the people.

We will now republish the proceedings of... the Baltimore meeting in full in our present num... ber, but for the want of room, we will however... endeavor to present them in our next, as an equal... space could not perhaps be better occupied.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor:  
In reply to a request I see in the columns... of your paper, by one of the voters of Ben... ton County, over the signature of "A Ben... tonian," calling on all the contending can... didates of Benton county for the Legislature... of Alabama, for their politics and the kind... of State policy they would be disposed to... advocate; being myself one of that number... I beg leave for the admission of this in the... columns of your paper, at as early a day as... convenient.

I am a Democratic Republican—a Union... man, and hold in reverence Washington's... advice to the American people.

I am in favor of that kind of States poli... cy which will give equal justice to all its... citizens; and of such laws as will treat ev... ery crime according to its aggravation—for... capital offences, capital punishment, &c.

I am in favor of a Rail Road from We... tumпка, Alabama, to intersect the Cincin... nati and Charleston Rail Road, at some... point at or near Rome Georgia, as Rail... Roads are of great utility to any commu... nity.

A struggle for the restoration of a circu... lating currency seems to be so congenial to... the spirits of the American people, that it is... rone forced into circulation, that will, in... some future day cause as much distress as... caution is used in sending forth a currency... which should be of equal value throughout... the United States, and based on the sound... est of principles.

I am in favor of Banks, and banking in... stitutions, provided they are based on sound... and equitable principles, (and particularly... of a National or United States Bank,) will... its Branches, one to each State, with a prin... ciple or seventy-five millions of dollars, of... what congress in its wisdom may think most... expedient, allowing each State a capital e... quivalent to its population or representation... stock owned entirely by the United States... and its branches, allowing no individual or... company directly or indirectly to be intere... sted in or to hold stock in the mother Bank or... either of its branches, and that the officers... of each branch Bank be chosen by their res... pective Legislatures, and those of the prin... cipal Bank by Congress, and receive for... their services a compensation as other Uni...

ted States officers, and restricted to the same... banking privileges as other citizens, as I... think all officers of Banks should be, and... placed under the control of an inspecting... committee. The committee appointed as... other officers of the Banks, to make fair and... impartial returns of the standing and condi... tures of each Bank to their respective Legis... latures at each annual meeting of that body... officer of each respective Bank.

As banking privileges and banking facili... ties are the great wheels of machinery on... which our commercial world moves, they... cannot be too carefully guarded, nor too... strongly braced up, against frauds and de... ficiencies which frequently occur in such in... stitutions, and more particularly where in... dividual interest is concerned.

My reason for wanting such a Bank is... that it would establish a currency of equal... value throughout the United States; and the... farmer, the bone and sinew of our Republic... would know when he parted with his hard... earnings what he was getting in return.

Having given my views on the most im... portant points as requested by a voter, I... will conclude by saying, if there is any other... point particularly requested, if called on, I... will give my views most cheerfully.

ANDERSON WILKINS.

For the Republican.

To Dr. WM. H. GRASSCOCK of MADISON.  
The time has at length arrived when it is... highly important that we should be both ably and... honestly represented in Congress. From the fact... that the President has issued his Proclamation... commanding and requiring all Members to con... sult to take into consideration the affairs of the... Nation. It is presumable that a great many no... ble and important matters will be presented which... require immediate action. Having implicit... confidence in your patriotism, honesty and firm... ness, we therefore most earnestly solicit and re... quest that you will forthwith consent to become a... candidate to represent us in the next Congress, and... in so doing you will not only oblige, but may be... assured of the warm support of...

MANY REPUBLICANS.  
Benton County, June 29th 1837.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor:  
In your paper of the 31st inst. a writer over the... signature of A. Voter made a call on Col. Washington... Williams to give the public a view of his political prin... ciples, the kind of State policy he would be disposed... to advocate, &c.

I admire the promptness of the Col. in obeying the... call—he says "I will cheerfully comply." In giving... a brief sketch of his political sentiments, and that con... nected with State policy, he commences, "I am a... Democratic Republican," according to the precepts... of all address, and other valuable documents, he... quoted by our National Father. Now, inasmuch... as the Col. has given a general invitation to any Voter... to call on him for an expose of his views, on any and... every point, and pledges himself cheerfully to comply... I beg leave to call his attention to a few points.

In the first place I would ask the Col. to give the... voters of Benton County a definition of George Wash... ington's Democratic principles, and apply them to the... Col. says he was favorable to Andrew Jackson's... Administration. He says, "in fact I have such a high... opinion of him, that although his head may in com... parison with the good of his country." Well, I... should like, inasmuch as he indirectly admits that the... old General has erred, for him to point out his errors... and at the same time as General Jackson has gone out... it is a poor consolation to look back on times & things... that have gone by, and overlook the times present and... to come. In the third place he says, "I am a Union... man, and had the honor of having the soundness of... my faith, (I presume he means his Union faith) tested... by the Nullification mania that pervaded South Caroli... na in 1833." It would gratify the undersigned (and... perhaps many others) if he would let us know what... relation Unionism and Nullification has with the pre... sent crisis, or the welfare of the State which (A Voter)... says may no doubt be materially affected by future... legislation. In the fourth place he says, "I am in fa... vor of the present call session of the Legislature ex... tending some relief to its citizens, by means of issues... predicated on the deposit and two per cent fund, to be... loaned on good and sufficient indemnities." I for one... confess my ignorance, as regards the deposit, and also... as to the two per cent fund. I confess I know but lit... tle, but was under the impression, that that fund is now... under the action of the Legislature. Please give your... explanation more fully on the deposit and the two per... cent fund.

In the 5th place he says, "I am in favor of internal... improvements, because their benefits are incalculable... to any community." His reasoning on that subject is... excellent, but for one, would have been better satis... fied if he had extended them further. I have read his... reasons over and over again, and for my life I cannot... find out whether he prefers Rail Roads, McAdamsed... roads or Turnpike Roads, or whether he thinks the... present road law, with suitable alterations is sufficient... to profit. It is expected that he will give his views on... the important subject of internal improvement, and let... us the kind he prefers, the points to commence, &c... best means to accomplish the work.

In the 6th place he says, "I am opposed to the present... mitigation of the penal statute." I think if it was... much more rigorous, it would be just so much the bet... ter, &c. I have but one explanation to ask, and that is... to point out what mitigation in the penal statute he... alludes to.

In the 7th place he says he is opposed to stop laws... and electing Commission Merchants or other specula... tors, presidents or directors of the State Bank or... branches, but the selection ought to be made from a... mong the farmers, the honest and stirring supporters... of the State, &c.

I readily concur with him as regards stop laws, but I... really did not know that the Legislature was in the... habit of electing Commission Merchants or other spe... cial branches, because they were such. I always thought... that the Legislature would, in self defense, and for the... welfare of their constituents make the best choice... selves. I should be sorry to think, that the members... have selected heretofore, would discard a "good... honest farmer," and make choice of a "Commission... Merchant or other speculator in his stead, knowing him... what means he would find out, even if he could get... good honest farmers to consent to accept the appoint... ment of Directors of the Branch Bank at Mobile, for... instance, after they had thus consented to receive the... appointment, and repaired to Mobile, whether they too... would not become Commission Merchants, or specula... tors in some way. If I mistake not, the only compen...

sation a Director of a bank gets, is the use of two... thousand dollars free of interest. If that be the case... a "good honest farmer," would hardly quit his farm, &... remove to any of the Banks, rent a house and calcu... late to support his family on the bare use of two thou... sand dollars, and then, debared from the privilege, if... he found it to be his interest, to become a Commission... Merchant, or speculator in any way he might think... proper.

In the 8th and last place he says, "I disavow all par... ty zeal for the county seat question, and am willing to... at rest." Inasmuch as this is his concluding remark... in answer to A Voter, with the exception of a pledge... that if there are any other points on which any voter... may wish to see my sentiments, if he will let it be... known I will cheerfully comply. Permit me, in the... as regards the county seat, to put a few plain questions... that he disavows all party zeal for the county seat... question, and is willing to concur in the will of a ma... jority. Will he please to tell us, in what way he pro... poses to arrive at the will of a majority? Will he, if... elected, introduce a bill to leave it to a vote of the... county, or is he content that they county seat should... remain where it is? I as a Voter feel interested to... know the feelings of each candidate on this question.

What little I have, is all in Jacksonville—I made my... purchase because the county seat was located at this... place according to law. Since the location, the town... has been named and incorporated by an act of the... Legislature, by the name of Jacksonville. On the... faith of the county seat being permanently located, lots... have been sold and bought high—expensive improve... ments have been put on many of these lots; now, if he... is willing to bring forward a bill to put the question of... his mind to a vote of the citizens of Benton County, I... event the vote should evaluate in favor of removal to... some other place, the citizens of Jacksonville ought... not to be remunerated in some way for their lots and... improvements, and if he thinks they ought, to state in... what way.

A BENTONIAN.

We are authorised to announce An... derson Wilkins, Esq. as a candid... ate to represent Benton County in the representa... tive branch of the next General Assembly.

We are authorised to announce Hon... REUBEN CHARMAN, as a candidate for... re-election, to represent this Congressional Dis... trict in the next Congress of the United States.

We are authorised to announce COL... WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, as a candi... date to represent Benton County in the next ap... pual session of the Legislature of Alabama.

**COTTON & FORWARDING  
WARE-HOUSE.**

THE Subscribers respectfully in... form their friends and the pub... lic, that they have taken the... Ware-House in East Wetumpka,  
owned and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming &  
Co., and are now prepared to receive and forward... Merchandise to Merchants and Planters in the in... terior, and also for the

**Storage of Cotton.**  
They respectfully ask a share of public patron... age, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions... to give satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER.  
WM. MILLER.  
N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton... stored with them, or on Merchandise on Consign... ment.  
June 29, 1837.—6m

**NOTICE.**  
**S. THOMSON & Co.**

ARE now offering for sale in Jacksonville, Ala... in the two story building formerly occupied... by HOKE & ABERNATHY, an extensive as... sortment of fresh purchased

**GOODS.**  
Including a general variety of such Goods as are... generally kept in up country Stores, such as

English, Scotch & French Prints,  
Oil Colors, Curran Calicoes &c.  
Also a very handsome assortment of

French & English Print Muslins  
Of the latest and best style.

ALSO, A MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF  
**Ready Made Clothing.**  
Of the latest style, including a great variety of  
Coats, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c.

ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF  
**HARDWARE, CUTLERY,  
SADDLERY, &c.**

With a great variety of other articles too tedious... to mention.

All of which they are offering at extremely low... prices; Lower they believe than has heretofore... been offered in the country, but we invite our... friends and the public generally to call and exam... ine that point for themselves, believing that we... shall be able to give general satisfaction to those... who may be so kind as to favor us with their pat... ronage.

Most Respectfully, S. T. & Co.  
June 29, 1837.—4f

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY,  
TAKEN UP by David M. Ed... monston, living on Chockolocco... creek, a small Rome Mare and... Colt, the mare about 11 hands... high, 4 years old, left fore and hind feet white,  
Appraised to fifteen dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.  
June 17, 1837.—n24—2t.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY,  
TAKEN UP by Harris Taylor,  
living 22 miles from Jackson... ville, on the Talladega Road, one... hands high, black mane and tail, with black legs,  
BAY MARE, 7 years old, about 14... a small blaze in the face, and a large rope around... her neck—appraised to fifty dollars. June 5th,  
1837.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.  
June 29, 1837.—3t.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
Benton County,  
TAKEN UP by Isaac Young, living on Chock... olocco, two miles below White Plains two... 1 inch high.—Also one Black Stud Mule Colt, two... hands old. June 3rd, 1837.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.  
June 15, 1837.—3t.

**FOR PRINTING.**  
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH,  
AT THIS OFFICE.

**Planter's Hotel.**  
WEST WETUMPKA,  
Alabama.

J. D. HYMPHREYVILLE, respectfully in... forms his friends and the public, that he has... taken the House recently occupied by L. J. Brad... ford, Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of... Company, either transient or permanent. As his... Larder will always be stored with the best the... market affords, and his Stables with plenty of... provender, he hopes by strict attention to business... to merit a share of public patronage.

March 30, 1837.—3m.  
The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega... Register, will publish the above notice 3 months, and... forward their accounts to this office for settle... ment.

**INVITATION TO TRADE.**  
THE Subscriber would tender his sincere thanks... to a liberal community for the patronage he... has already received, & would therefore confident... ly solicit the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen... to examine his new arrival of Merchandise, fresh... from the Cities, consisting of

**Dry Goods.**  
Staple, Fancy, Clothing, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.

**Hardware & Cutlery.**  
Sickles, Wool Cards, Bells, Brass Kettles, Spurs,  
Bridle Bits, Halter Chains, Chisels, Rasps, Files,  
Patent Butts, &c. &c.

Saddlery, Medicines,  
Shoes and Boots, Fine China Ware,  
Tuscan & Fir Bonnets Sugar & Coffee,  
Hats and Caps. Tobacco & Candles,  
Powder & Shot,  
Guns, &c. &c.

With many articles well adapted to the wants of... the community, all of which I will sell on liberal... terms for cash, or to punctual dealers on time.

J. M. MITCHELL.  
Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.

**LOST**  
In Jacksonville, or between there and Alexan... dria, a pair of Spectacles, with silver temples,  
and brown paper case—the finder will oblige me... by leaving them with Col. Hoke, or deliver them... to me—and be suitably rewarded.

June 22d.—n23—2t. JOHN RAGLAND.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
DEKALB COUNTY,  
TAKEN UP by John Bert liv... ing at the foot of Raccoon... Mountain, about seven miles from... Rawlingsville, one Iron Gray Mare... mixed with roan hairs, near 15 hands high, about... four years old this Spring, both hind feet white, &c... one of the fore feet white, some saddle spots and... a star in his face; no other marks or brands per... ceivable. Appraised by James Grays and Jesse... Bynum to fifty-five dollars 6th or May, 1837.

ANDREW WILSON, J.P.  
June 1st, 1837.

**WILLIAM H. ESTILL,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
HAVING settled himself permanently in Jack... sonville, Benton county, Ala. renders his professio... nal services to the public. He will regularly... attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair,  
DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega,  
and Benton. All business entrusted to his man... agement, shall be attended to with punctual... ity.

His office is in Jacksonville.

**The Mercantile Business**  
FORMERLY conducted by Arnold & Crow,  
will be continued in future by Wm. Arnold a... lone, at the old stand, on the south side of the pub... lic square. He returns his most grateful acknowl... edgements to his old customers, and the public... generally, for their liberal patronage, and most... respectfully solicits a continuation of their favors.  
He will keep constantly on hand a splendid assort... ment of

**STAPLE & FANCY  
GOODS.**  
Together with every other article usually kept in... retail stores. His Goods are new and well select... ed in the city of New York; they were bought as... low as Goods of the same quality have been by... any other person, consequently will be sold as... low. Be so good as to call and examine for your... selves.

June 1st, 1837.—tf. WILLIAM ARNOLD.

**To Printers & Publishers.**  
THE Subscribers have just connected their new... Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job... Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the con... tents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond; Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1 2  
& 3; Agate on Nonparel body; Nonparel, Nos. 1 2  
& 3; 1 2 3 & 4; Minion, Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Minion on Bre... vier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1 2 3 &  
& 4; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Brevier on Long... Primer body; Bourgeois on Brevier body; Bour... geois Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Bourgeois on Long Primer... body; Long Primer Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Long Primer... on Small Pica body; Small Pica, No. 1 & 2;  
Pica on Small Pica body; Pica Nos. 1 2 & 3; Pica... on English body; English No. 1 & 2; Great Primer;  
Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon;  
Cannon; Five lines Pica to twenty, 5, 7, 9 & 10  
lines Pica ornamental; 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica  
shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers... from Pearl to seven line Pica, many of which are... not to be found in any other specimen; a new as... sortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card... borders; near two hundred thousand metal orna... ments; brass rule; leads of various thickness; As... tronomical, Mathematical, and physical signs;  
metal braces and dashes three to thirty ems long;  
Diamond and Nonparel Pica of various kinds;  
Great Primer and double Pica scripts on inclined  
body; Antiques; light and heavy two line letters,  
full face roman and italics; Nonparel, Minion, Brevier,  
Long Primer, Small Pica, Minion, Brevier,  
Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated partic... ularly for the Spanish and South American mar... kets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents  
furnished to order; together with every other ar... ticle made use of in the Printing business, all of  
which can be furnished at short notice, of as good  
quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other  
establishment.

CORNER OF NASSAU AND ANN STS., N. Y.

Proprietors of newspapers Printed in any... part of the United States, or the Canadas, who... will copy the above advertisement—times, and... forward a copy containing the same, will be enti... tled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry,  
provided they take twice their amount of bill in... type.



## POETRY.

## CASH.

Cash! Cash!—for this we strive and toil  
From morning until night,  
Some plough the sea, and some the soil,  
Some practice Cooke, and others Hoyle—  
On politics some write:  
And all who wish to cut a dash  
Must have their pockets crammed with cash.

I offer you my service, sir,  
And my good wishes too—  
Pray how much are you worth a year?  
Your pockets are too short I fear,  
To help my projects through:  
If so, your service is but trash;  
But 'twill your man if you have cash.

Behold those interesting girls,  
Who smile divinely sweet—  
Quite good enough for lords or earls,  
Whose snowy teeth and raven curls  
Are very hard to beat—  
Indeed the sweetest girls on earth—  
Pray tell me how much cash they're worth.

And love is bargained for and sold.  
By rules precise and narrow;  
Changed from the God he was of old,  
His quiver is of burnished gold,  
And silver every arrow.  
And now when e'er he bends his bow,  
He's apt to lay a fortune low.

For cash we sail the ocean's e'er,  
And want a distant sea;  
The want of cash condemns the poor,  
And cash unbars the prison door,  
And sets the convict free—  
Stronger than learning of the schools,  
The destiny of earth Cash rules.

Without it man but badly fares  
In all terrestrial things;  
And when, while he bravely bears  
Life's tempest, and its load of cares,  
And writhes beneath its strife—  
Down to where cash exerts no power,  
He sinks like a neglected flower.

## LIFE.

Like the falling of a star,  
Or as the flight of angels are,  
Or as the fresh spring's morning dew,  
Or silver drops of morning dew,  
Or like a wind that chafes the flood,  
Or bubbles which on water stood;

E'en such is man, whose borrowed light,  
At morning dawns and fades at night,  
The wind blows out the bubble dies;  
The spring embosomed in autumn lies;  
The dew dries up; the star is shot;  
The flight is past; and man forgot.

Now suspensions.—The sun hath not suspended its warmth—its beams are not affected by the panic—it shines as brightly as ever.

The Earth has not suspended its generative power—it opens its blossoms. The waving corn, in many a long and golden rank, springs up.—The prairies are covered with a green mantle—sweet herbage glads the eye. Flowers, more variegated than the Iris, more redolent of perfume than the spices of Araby, come forth, and pass away like these pure spirits whose brief existence they typify. The garbled trunk withstands the blasts of many Winters, but the delicate flower is beaten down by the first storm that bursts over it.

The Seasons have not suspended. The Winter is past—the Spring is with us—the Summer will assuredly come.

The Ideas have not suspended their motions, nor the Heavens their march.

The Natural World, while Time endures, is immutable. Who will despair? In the bowels of the earth, are treasures for generations and generations.

The wisdom of God is seen in the folly of Man.—Man looks into the history of past ages. The order and regularity of the Universe has continued from the beginning. He looks into his own works—he needeth not the perfection of by-gone times to tell him there is no perfection in them.

Transcript.

GAME TO THE LAST.—An eagle was lately shot on Bergen Hill, N. J. while flying over the sportsman's head, with a pig in his talons. Brought down by a wound in the wing, he fought two dogs for an hour, and drove them off severely wounded. He was finally captured by having a sheet thrown over him. He is a splendid bird!

A new census of the State of Mississippi has just been taken under the authority of the State. Official returns have been received at Jackson from all the counties but three, De Soto, Monroe, and Tunica. The whole number of inhabitants is (these three counties excepted) 302,207, of whom 140,142 are free whites, and 162,065 slaves. The free white males in the State are 74,299, of whom more than half or 39,488, are under the age of 21 years. The white male population of full age and upwards, is 35,811.

The number of acres of land cultivated in the state, in the year 1836, was 1,027,045.

The number of bales of cotton produced in the state in the year 1836, was 315,194.

The largest cotton growing county in the state is Adams, which raised last year, 35,964 bales; the next is Madison, which raised 30,873; and the third is Wilkinson, which raised 30,579. The next highest on the list is Hinds, which raised 26,426; Claiborne, 25,183; Warren, 25,132, &c.

Mobile Com. Adv.

## SPECULATION.—A FACT.

A day or two since, a friend of ours, a merchant in this city, was hailed in the street by a tall, rough looking fellow, very plainly attired in linsey-woolsey, cowhide boots and slouched hat, who accosted him with—  
"Hallo, there, mister—I say; aint you name—"  
"That is my name, sir," replied the merchant.

"Well, how d'ye do? Spose you dont know me though?"  
"I do not recollect having seen you before."

"Well, spose not, but what I was going to say was—aint you got an eighty acre lot in Wisconsin, county, eh?"

"Yes, I believe I do own a lot there."

"Well now, perhaps you'd like to sell that 'are lot?"  
"Well, sir, I am in a hurry, do you wish to buy it?"  
"Well, now, I don't know—what do you ask for that 'are lot?"

"Two thousand dollars, sir."

"Ten thou—ten thousand dollars!—no, you're joking."

"If you wish to purchase, sir, you know my price."

"Well, now, wouldn't you take nineteen hundred if you could get it—eh?"

"Why, sir, who will give it?" asked the merchant eagerly, (for he had bought it only a few months since at government price.)

"Well, will you take it—that's what I want to know."

"Yes, sir, I will take nineteen hundred—"  
"Make out your papers, then," said the stranger, "I've got the money—here," withdrew to the bargain; and so saying, he drew from his capacious pocket, a large bag labelled "shot," from which he counted out the rhino, and took his deed, evidently well pleased with his bargain.

"You seem pleased with the trade, sir," said the merchant.

"Well, I guess I might as well," said the stranger, "Why," returned the merchant, "have you seen the lot?"

"Well, I guess I have."

"Is the land remarkably good?" continued the merchant, supposing he had been trading with a green 'un.

"I'll do," said the buyer.

"What is it worth?" said the seller.

"Well, I don't know what it's worth—but I've dug about ten thousand dollars worth of lead ore out on a ready—I can't tell how much more I'll get—and with a broad laugh, he stuffed the deed in his pocket, and left our chap fallen friend to consider how much lead ore the balance of his eighty acre lots in Wisconsin might possibly contain.—Detroit Spectator.

EVILS AND THEIR REMEDIES.—1. Evil—Corns. Remedy—Soft shoes. 2. Evil—Love. Remedy—Marriage. 3. Evil—A small hat. Remedy—Stretch it. 4. Evil—To fall over the tongue of a wagon 40 feet long in a dark night. Remedy—Speak to the owner about it. 5. Evil—Want of appetite. Remedy—Hard work. 6. Evil—a dunning letter. Remedy—Owe nothing. 7. Evil—To go into a public room to see the latest newspaper. Remedy—Find it in the hands of a man, who has begun at the first column, and is spelling this way clear through. Remedy—Cry fire. 8. Evil—A thing out of place. Remedy—Never have a place for any thing.

Personal appearance.—This is one of those things of accident resting with nature. No man or woman can form their own persons, and none should be blamed on this head. The disposition of looking well is ruinous to half the young people in the world, causing them to study their glasses and paint or patch, instead of pursuing that which is lasting or solid, the cultivation of the mind. It is always the mark of a weak mind, if not a bad heart, to hear a person praise or blame another on the ground alone that they are handsome or homely. Actions should be the test; and a liberal course of conduct pursued to all. It matters little whether a man is tall or short—whether the blood stains the cheek—or runs in another channel. Fashion makes the difference as to beauty. The lily is as sweet if not as gay as the rose, and it bears no thorns about it. As to appearance, fashion should not be allowed to bear upon that which cannot be changed except by deception, and what indeed in reality is not worth the trouble of being called so, even if it could.

SCENE IN A BANK.—An Irishman entered one of our banks yesterday, and throwing down a \$5 dollar bill—"Will you be kind enough, Mister, just to give me the specie for that same bit of a bill?"

"No, Sir."

"What! can't ye be after paying such a small sum as that at all, at all!"

"We have suspended paying specie altogether."

"Suspended, have ye? And is this the institution, sure, that cannot pay an honest man five dollars, that you have had a man parading about with a loaded musket, all the long winter through, to keep off thieves? If you had a pig or any thing valuable to protect, it would have all been right enough; but such a poor, miserable concern as this is, sure. Och! botheration to you, and the like of you!"—[N. Orleans-Pickayune.

A man with one eye bet another man that he (the one eyed person) saw more than the other. The wager was accepted. "You have lost," says the first, "I can see two eyes in your face, and you can only see one in mine."

ALL RULES HAVE EXCEPTIONS.—Two whiskered dandies, with hair long enough on their upper lips to make a grenadier's cap, went the other day to the Academy of fine arts. On reading the inscription over the door "no dogs admitted," the foremost turned to his friend and wittingly observed, "You must go back, Friend, you see they don't admit you." "O, don't be frightened, gentlemen," said the door keeper, "you may both come in, the regulation does not extend to pug-dogs."

"I owe my success in business chiefly to you," said a stationer to a paper maker, as they were settling a large account; "but let me ask how a man of your caution came to give credit freely to a beginner with my slender means?" "Because," replied the paper maker, "at whatever hours in the morning I passed to my business, I always observed you without your coat at yours."

CHAPS.—A pretty girl was lately complaining to a friend that she had a cold, and was sadly plagued in her lips by chaps. "Friend," said Obadiah, "these should never suffer the chaps to come near thy lips."

A GOOD WIFE.—A preacher in a funeral sermon on a lady, after summing up her good qualities added, "that she always reached her husband his hat when he called for it, without muttering."

Bost. Trans.

THE WOMAN WHO WENT ABROAD.—A lady who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her husband in great haste for a physician. The husband ran a few rods, but soon returned exclaiming, "My dear where shall I find you when I get back?"

"GENTLEMAN" is a name often bestowed on a well dressed blackguard, and withheld from the right owner, which only wears the qualification in its heart.

## Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to Walter S. Daniel deceased, are respectfully requested to come forward, and make immediate payment, or they will most positively find their notes and accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection, this being the last notice, as I am necessarily compelled to leave the country, in a short time.

PHILIP SPANN.

Alexandria, Ala, June 1st, 1837.—At.

## PROPOSALS.

For publishing in the Town of Rome, Ga. a weekly Newspaper, to be called the  
WESTERN GEORGIA ADVOCATE.

AND

BY BUNKER &amp; GRANT.

In issuing proposals for publishing a Newspaper, under the foregoing title in the Town of Rome, the undersigned deem it their duty to speak in language plain and unequivocal. Their former connexion with the newspaper Press, has afforded them opportunity to acquire correct information relative to many duties growing out of this relation, and they are apprised of the assumption of high responsibilities, in entering upon the important trust of conducting a political and miscellaneous Journal; they are also aware the path is trite, and that it has been trodden by more experienced ability. But, what superiority never may have occupied this dignified avocation, they are persuaded, devoted attention and untiring perseverance, will do much toward meeting public expectation, rendering general satisfaction and consummating their project.

Desirous of acting upon what they consider the true principles of Republicanism, they here give their views of those principles, unshaded by ambiguity. The doctrines taught by Jefferson, that great apostle of Republican principles, and carried out by his successors in office, are the principles upon which their support was given to the former administration of this government, and they feel disposed to act upon the same, unless a constitutional change in the features of the government render such a deviation imperiously necessary, under which circumstance, they would feel at liberty, independent of party proscription, to adopt such a system of measures as to them would appear best calculated to promote the general good; but, as no such change is anticipated, they, therefore will, in the event of success in their present engagement, lend their humble aid in carrying out that system of doctrine, which has hitherto so successfully sustained our reputation at home, and credit abroad.

At present, from a variety of causes, unsatisfactorily investigated, there exists a great depression in the money market, productive of general agitation in the country, but such revulsions generally find correctives when the cause of such results becomes properly understood, and when a thorough scrutiny is had on this subject, though the mainspring of causes have been of variant character, appropriate remedies for this evil will be successfully applied, and the people find a speedy and happy termination of the present derangement of the currency.

The untrammelled freedom of the Press is one of the cardinal pillars in the Temple of American Liberty, and as political guardians of freedom, it devolves upon every Journalist to exert an unslumbering vigilance to preserve inviolate, the purity of this hallowed gem. But, while the independence of the Press is the boast of this proud Republic, its licentiousness is deplored in accents of deep humiliation by thousands who witness its total prostitution, when men and measures become the objects of promotion.

Although the Advocate and Sentinel disavow all subservience to partyism, it must not be considered as assuming a neutral position; the great leading questions, both in Federal and State governments, shall at all times have their devoted attention, and all other topics of interest to the community, amongst which, few and more prominent, or lay higher claims to the attention of Journalists, than those of Education and Internal Improvements. In this immeasurable field, objects of imperishable interest invite, with a solicitude equalled only by the importance of the demand, the best talents of the age. Here, opportunity replete with advantages to the Philosopher, the Statesman and the man of letters, offers a rich reward, and by motives of the most elevated character, urge to action in the cultivation of unperishing principles.

A general system of Internal Improvement is a grand key by which the latent resources of a nation are developed and placed in active requisition—a prominent characteristic in the bond of general Union—a golden link that unites and identifies the general interests of any population, especially a people like ourselves, governed by republican institutions and claiming such a variety of interests. These are a few of the leading features in the general objects herein specified, which at all times shall receive the support, due attention, and best ability of this Journal.

The undersigned deem it proper to remark, that they will, in the event of success, feel it their duty, and labor to secure it as a pleasure, to meet public expectation and render their Journal what its name imports—The Western Georgia Advocate, and Rome Sentinel. As native citizens of these United States, and formerly adopted citizens of Georgia, they cannot but feel a deep interest in the general weal of their common country, and they plead indemnity against public proscription in expressing their partiality for that portion of community among whom they desire to locate, with whom they desire to identify their interest, and from whom they solicit patronage, to sustain their endeavors to be useful to their country.

The publication of the Advocate and Sentinel will be commenced so soon as four hundred responsible subscribers can be obtained.

J. F. BUNKER,

J. F. GRANT.

CONDITIONS.—The Advocate & Sentinel will be published weekly, on a large Imperial sheet, 600 pages, at \$2 50 cts. per annum in advance, or \$3 00 within six months.

A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

Medical School of Flora. Seize upon the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground, Among your friends among your foes, The plant's divine where'er it grows.

As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in seeing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of to make them wretched and miserable. There is growth and grandeur in all the works of the All-wise.

The labours of man may perish; for like himself, they are often vanity and lies; but the doctrine of His hand, who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark," a "scheme of learned quackery," a "Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation." (See Drs. Abernethy, Lintaud, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledged themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes! and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of rectifying the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a shocking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death."

"These maladies" continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance.

The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the anticipated prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat, the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, such a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic.

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Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practised in the City of Columbus, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense.

Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of his success in Practice, a few of the malheuerito annexed.

Drs. ELLISON & BUYS will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh

Genuine Botanic Medicine, for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same county; and on the third day of each of the above St. Clair County; and on the fourth day &c. at the fifth in Wm. Cross in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Dwiggin's Monticello; and on the eighth day at Columbia; and on the ninth day at Columbia; and on the tenth day at Columbia; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, Harpersville; and on the twelfth day, at Martin McCleary's, in Talladega County; and on the thirteenth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; and on the fourteenth day, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega on the sixteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co. on the seventeenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Alexandria; and on the eighteenth day of the above months, at Williamson Todds, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

N. B. Those living at a distance, that desirous of the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala.

Fits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must board convenient to their office.

## CERTIFICATES.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co. I do hereby certify, that sometime in the year 1836, I was reattacked with what the Regular Physicians called a disease of the Liver, that in a few hours I was in a state of insupportable pain, and in a few days the seat of my business, and I can safely say that in 2 weeks I recovered more benefit from Dr. Buys' prescription, than I did in six months with the same disease in attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician.

JOHN STEPHENS.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co. This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I, James Buys, was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very difficult to cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who attended her in a few hours, and the third day she was able to resume her usual business, and under his treatment, where I was attended by a Regular Physician, this the 22d day of December, 1836.

JAMES BUYS.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co. I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with pleurisy, first in her legs, which in a few days became general throughout the whole body, she was unable to turn herself, and she was a case of the most inveterate pleurisy I ever witnessed. In this condition Dr. Buys was called on to attend her, and in two days she was able to walk the house; and in 4 days she was entirely freed from pain and soon in health as former.

JAMES L. BROWN.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co. For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify, that my brother was afflicted with what the Doctors called Hepatitis, or liver complaint. An eminent Physician of the old school was called medical aid, and attended him regularly for six months, under whose treatment he continued worse, and in this condition he was carried to (living in S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys, who was placed under his care, at which time he was much swollen, and without the colour of his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, in as good health as any man. Given under my hand, this 10th day of May, 1837.

JOHN McWILLIAMS.

GEORGIA, Muscogee Co. I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army, the Nervous fever, after which he returned home on the 13th day after he was attacked, a regular doctor was called to attend him, who did so regularly 4 days, but he continued to grow worse all the time, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called on Dr. Buys, who attended him, and through the mercy of the use of the means employed, he yet survived. He was perceptibly mending within 24 hours after Ellison first prescribed for him, and he has continued to mend and is now in the enjoyment of complete health.

WILLIAM D. LUCAS.

Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th 1836. This may certify that my son aged 17 years was severely afflicted, with a settled pain and soreness in the breast and back, in such a manner that he became emaciated, and for the last four years he has been unable to perform his usual duties, for 3 months immediately preceding the 16th of July last, when called on Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was entirely unable for any kind of business, perspiration, but I am now happy to testify, that he is in the enjoyment of complete health, and the use of the means, is in health, and has not had any of the symptoms of disease for the last month.

JONATHAN REED.

Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1836. To all whom it may concern, I take this opportunity to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that my health became very bad in the year 1830, which time I have labored under, disease a distressing and complicated form, 1st under the name of Prolapsus uteri, and periodical obstruction, Dyspepsia with its train of disagreeable symptoms, an affection of the liver, and during my affliction, the regular Doctors were employed in my case, Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County attended me, prescribed for me about three months, 2d Dr. Son of this county about the same length of time, Dr. Phillips of this county about three months, and Tinsley of Greenville about three months, all affording any thing like permanent relief.

Hearing that Dr. Z. Ellison was to be at Cal Arnold's on a certain day, my husband called to prescribe for my case, which was at that time distressing, I being confined to my bed, at my time, and I took medicine from him three months at the end of which, I was substantially relieved, I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

SARAH PHILLIPS.

Test. REUBEN PHILLIPS, S. Phillips' husband.

Alabama, St. Clair County. This may certify, that in the summer of 1836, my family were suddenly and violently attacked with bilious fever, in so much that three days after commencement, there were six of my family (my wife) prostrated by it, at which time, Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one child, that lingered for a while, but finally cured.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1837.

VALENTINE NIX.

In addition to the above statement, I further certify, that Valentine Nix lived at my Ferry, near the mouth of Wills Creek, and I visited them during their illness, and knew that they were confirmed with bilious fever, and that they were relieved by Dr. Z. Ellison as above stated &c.

PETER WAGNER.

GEORGIA, Pike Co. I do hereby certify that my wife has been several years, subject to a severe pain in her back, extending to her shoulders; and about the 1st of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a night with me, and prescribed for the pain in her back, which had been unusually severe for the last few weeks, but by following his directions, she has entirely recovered.

Given under my hand, this 26th January, 1837.

J. R. CULPEPER.

GEORGIA, Butts Co. This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was attacked with Rheumatism, in the back and legs, which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison called on me, and proposed administering medicine, and applying steam or vapour bath, according to the Botanic system, and through I much dread operation and sudden transition from heat to cold from perspiration to cold water, my pain was so severe, that I was unable to move, and was truly astonished to find such sudden relief, after being twice attended, I was able to attend to my business, and was much surprised to me, was the sensation, I so much enjoyed, were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand



